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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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6 July 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2442

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Projects Viewed by SADCC-2 Coordinating Committee on Transport (NOTICIAS, 6 May 81).....	1
Angola-Congo Educational Exchanges (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 May 81).....	3

## ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Comments on Paris Namibia Conference (Paulo Jorge Interview; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Jun 81).....	4
President Meets With Ambassadors on Foreign Policy Goals (Jose Eduardo dos Santos; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Jun 81).....	8
No 'Precipitous' Comments on Mitterrand's Election (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 May 81).....	10
Mocamedes Party Cells Coordinators' Meeting (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 10 May 81).....	12
Portuguese Friendship Association Accuses Own Government (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 13 May 81).....	13
French Reportage Seen as Proof of Guerrilla's Importance (Jean-Paul Pomonti; LE MONDE, 18 Jun 81).....	14
Review of Judicial Procedures (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2 May 81).....	16
Hope for Increased Diamond, Mineral Production (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 May 81).....	17

<b>Briefs</b>		
ODP Political Seminar	19	
Benguela Refugees	19	
Material Awards to Workers	19	
Portuguese Pilot Training	20	
Boeing Aircraft Purchase	20	
FAO Assistance	20	
UNITA Prisoner Exhibited	21	
Geodesic Institute Statutes	21	
Portuguese Educational Assistance	21	
 CAPE VERDE		
<b>Briefs</b>		
USSR Delegation	22	
 DJIBOUTI		
National Army Celebrates Fourth Anniversary (LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 11 Jun 81).....	23	
 ETHIOPIA		
<b>Briefs</b>		
Army Desertions Claimed	26	
Guerrillas Claim 220 Casualties	26	
Departure of Soviet Ambassador	26	
 GHANA		
<b>Briefs</b>		
Merger of Political Parties	28	
 GUINEA-BISSAU		
Animosity Among Bolama Health Workers Noted (NO PINTCHA, 23 May 81).....	29	
 IVORY COAST		
PDCI-RDA Political Bureau Analyzes Sets of Issues (Abidjan Domestic Service, 24 Jun 81).....	31	
<b>Briefs</b>		
Agreement With Canada	32	
 MOZAMBIQUE		
New Frelimo Party Central Committee Department Heads (NOTICIAS, 5 May 81).....	33	

Reagan Defense Budget, Social Program Cuts Assailed (Migueis Lopes, Jr.; NOTICIAS, 13 Jun 81).....	34
Italian Parliamentary Delegation's Visit Praised (NOTICIAS, 3 Jun 81).....	36
Visit Ends Joint Communique	
Italian Specialists Expected for Cooperation Projects (NOTICIAS, 6 May 81).....	40
Problems Noted in Former Freed Zones (NOTICIAS, 3 Jun 81).....	41
Wished-for Sanctions Would Be Difficult To Apply (Migueis Lopes, Jr.; NOTICIAS, 11 Jun 81).....	42
WFP Food Assistance for Tea Sector Development (NOTICIAS, 3 Jun 81).....	45
Briefs	
USSR Cultural Cooperation Studied	46
French Businessmen	46
Portuguese Radio Cooperation	46
Italian Agricultural Cooperation	47
Portuguese Ship Repair Cooperation	47
Canadian Humanitarian Aid	47
DPRK Technical Cooperation	47
SEYCHELLES	
Bill To Give Right of Access to Islands Planned (NATION, 11 Jun 81).....	49
Annual Report of Monetary Authority Released (NATION, 12 Jun 81).....	50
Liberation Day Celebrations Described (NATION, 8 Jun 81).....	56
New Entry Regulations Announced (NATION, 12 Jun 81).....	60
Government Acquires Northolme Hotel (NATION, 12 Jun 81).....	61
Cubans Donate to Conference Center (NATION, 10 Jun 81).....	62

Establishment of Savings Bank Reported (NATION, 10 Jun 81).....	64
SPPF Secretariat Moves Into New 'Home' (NATION, 11 Jun 81).....	65
Nation's Biggest Warehouse Nears Completion (NATION, 11 Jun 81).....	66
<b>Briefs</b>	
Ship Converted	67
<b>SOMALIA</b>	
<b>Briefs</b>	
Salvation Front Repudiates Summit	68
<b>UGANDA</b>	
Uganda Surviving on International Aid (Marie-Therese Delboulbes; LE CONTINENT, 5 Jun 81).....	69
Obote Says No Need of Tanzanian Forces (FRATERNITE MATIN, 26 May 81).....	73
<b>Briefs</b>	
Severe Financial Measures	75
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>	
First Parliamentary Session Assessed (Tonio Sakaike; THE HERALD, 22 Jun 81).....	76
Details on Bulawayo Mayor-Elect Given (THE HERALD, 17 Jun 81).....	78
Muzorewa Praises Mugabe's Handling of Protest Demonstration (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 21 Jun 81).....	79
Details on New Normal School Given (THE HERALD, 22 Jun 81).....	80
Huge Boost Planned for Resettled Families (THE HERALD, 17 Jun 81).....	83
Euthanasia Society To Be Banned (THE HERALD, 17 Jun 81).....	85
Courts Hit By Acute Shortage of Staff (THE HERALD, 17 Jun 81).....	87

**Witch-Hunting Wave Sweeps Mrewa District**  
(THE SUNDAY MAIL, 21 Jun 81; THE HERALD, 22 Jun 81)..... 88

**Self-Appointed Director, by Giles Kuimba**  
Government Expressed Concern  
End The Hunt

**Briefs**

Tribalism Denounced	92
Nylon Consignment Lost	92
Youths Clash in Highfield	92
Reburial of Heroes	92
Foreign Recruiting	93
Students for Yugoslavia	93
RF Poll Campaign	93

PROJECTS VIEWED BY SADCC-2 COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] The meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Transportation Commission for Southern Africa concluded in Maputo last night with the approval of the terms of reference for some projects formerly defined as being of immediate implementation, as well as the establishment of follow-up actions to implement almost all of the 97 projects presented at the SADCC-2 meeting at the end of last year.

High officials of the nine countries which make up that organization participated in this meeting, which began last Monday at the headquarters of the commission in the capital of Mozambique.

A source connected with the organization of this meeting told our reporters that the delegates believe that finally important qualitative progress has been made in the effort toward the development and coordination of transportation and communications in southern Africa.

This progress specifically refers to the execution of follow-up actions defined in January at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Transportation Commission for Southern Africa. Qualitative progress also, and above all, deals with the fact that projects considered as having priority at that meeting, are already in the stage of implementation.

Among the most important follow-up actions defined last January is the preparation of a regional transportation cooperation program. This regional program--approved at the working meeting the day before yesterday, as we stated in our previous issue--basically contains the evaluation of the 97 projects presented at the Maputo Conference in November 1980.

This program, whose presentation according to the meeting spokesman, received input from all the countries present, divides the 97 projects into 8 groups.

Five of these groups deal with what is defined as being projects that protect the existing traffic channels in the region. These five traffic channels basically consist of five ports and the transportation systems that converge at these ports.

Thus, a large portion of the 97 projects is grouped in the traffic channels based in the ports of Maputo, Beira, Nacala, Lobito and Dar-es-Salaam.

The remaining three groups of projects deal with undertakings in civil aviation, telecommunications and interregional transportation system.

In conjunction with this group of projects, a timetable of implementation was presented, stressing various stages of each project from the preliminary preparation to construction.

Four of the 13 projects that were considered last January for immediate implementation were approved in their terms of reference at yesterday's working session.

These projects are: studies of railroad rolling stock, professional training in the railroad sector, a viability study for the electrification of the Salisbury-Maputo and Maputo-Swaziland lines, and an increase of the capacity of the port of Beira.

Still in preparation are the terms of reference for the other projects. In the railroad field, a study of prospecting, exploration and transportation of the mining resources of the region is included.

As for roads, there are studies on the Casungulo bridge which links Botswana and Zambia. Finally, in the field of ports and river transportation still being prepared are the terms of reference of the projects for increasing the capacity of the port of Maputo and for navigability of Zambeze River in Zambia.

The remaining five telecommunications projects are already being implemented. This is also true of the microwave connection between Francistown and Bulawayo; the Bulawayo-Livingstone microwave connection; the national telecommunication network of Mozambique with connections to neighboring countries; and the "Standard B" land station of Swaziland and the international telephone communications center in Zimbabwe.

According to a source close to the SADCC, the expenses involved in these preparatory tasks, not including their construction, amount to \$31 million.

The meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Transportation Commission of Southern Africa, which concluded yesterday, also defined the follow-up actions for the implementation of almost all projects presented at the Maputo Conference in November 1980. According to a press communique distributed last night, this definition took into account the timetable established according to the financing given by countries and financing organizations.

The press communique also points out that these follow-up actions deal with the preparation of the necessary documents for the presentation to suppliers of financing and also the submission of the projects to the financial institutions for implementation.

In the meantime, still to be decided is the immediate implementation of only six projects because it is necessary to obtain more information about them and to deal with the question of compatibility.

In future issues we will provide more details on the projects to be developed in connection with the projects already being implemented.

11635

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ANGOLA-CONGO EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 May 81 p 2

[Excerpts] A delegation of the DECD (Department of Education, Instruction, Culture and Sports) of the MPLA-Labor Party, headed by its national director Luzia Bebiana de Almeida Sebastiao, has returned to Luanda from Brazzaville from a 7-day working visit at the invitation of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] Department of Ideology and Education.

During the visit to the RPC [People's Republic of Congo] the Angolan delegation was received by Jean Francois Obembe, head of the Escola do Povo division of the PCT Department of Ideology and Education. They exchanged experiences and were informed of the present reform of the educational system in the People's Republic of Congo. The talks also dealt with the resolution of the PCT third congress on culture, arts and sports.

Also discussed were the people's and civic education in the People's Republic of Congo and the functions of the National Party School.

In addition to the talks, which were held in a spirit of camaraderie and fraternity, the Angolan delegation had the opportunity to observe the Congolese experience in the field of political education in the countryside and the linkage of theory and practice.

Henriques Dala and Moises Chipriano, coordinators of the DECD Provincial Committee of the party in Huanbo and Lunda Norte, respectively, accompanied the national director of that department on this mission.

11634  
CSO: 4401/269

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PARIS NAMIBIA CONFERENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jun 81 p 3

(Interview with Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs, by Jose Ribeiro; date and place not specified)

[Excerpts] Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, granted an interview to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] in which he discussed the main issues debated at the Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa. That conference was held in the French capital in the last half of last month.

In this interview, which was conducted by our colleague Jose Ribeiro--ANGOP's special correspondent at the conference--the head of Angolan diplomacy stressed, although briefly, the importance of the oil embargo against the Pretoria regime in view of the latter's economic and military potential, which necessarily requires energy.

Paulo Jorge was careful to emphasize the special significance of the fact that the conference on sanctions against South Africa was held in France, a Western country which is one of Pretoria's chief trading partners and which is currently going through a phase that can be called--although with considerable reservation--one of "political renewal," now that the Socialists are coming to power.

The Angolan leader also expressed optimism as to the opportunity the African countries have to adopt correct measures with a view to scrupulously enforcing the economic sanctions against the regime of apartheid. But the Angolan minister of foreign affairs did not ignore the possibility that some countries in the region might suffer from the consequences of sanctions against Pretoria, seeing that their economies depend, directly or indirectly, on South Africa. Paulo Jorge is of the opinion that the economic sanctions against the racist regime in the southern part of the continent should be enforced by the African countries in a concerted and coordinated manner--that is, they should seriously

face up to the problem so as to avoid the consequences of retaliation.

The head of Angolan diplomacy began by situating the importance of the Paris conference in the context of the many-sided struggle against the bloodthirsty regime in Pretoria.

[Paulo Jorge] In our opinion, the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa constitutes a further stage in the position that is coming to be noted in the international community in favor of adopting effective measures against the Pretoria regime--specifically, the enforcement of compulsory and overall economic sanctions.

The essential thing about this international conference has therefore been the fact that although more than 100 delegates representing differing political outlooks took part, they nonetheless reached a consensus as to the stands to be taken against the Pretoria regime to force it not only to respect the decisions of the appropriate international bodies but also to end its illegal occupation of Namibia and, as a consequence, the acts of aggression perpetrated against the front-line countries.

There is no doubt that this is an important position, especially since common stands were agreed on. But the problem now presenting itself is that of how to act in a concerted manner, with due regard for each one's means, to implement all the decisions reached, which are expressed in the final declaration.

Question: Could that concerted action take shape at the next OAU summit meeting in Nairobi and in the UN General Assembly?

Answer: Yes. I believe that the OAU summit meeting, which will be held in Nairobi at the end of June, may provide the opportunity to examine the stands adopted, and the idea of going ahead with this battle may be strengthened. It may also be an important contribution toward the special emergency session of the United Nations which, incidentally, is already being planned--although the most appropriate date for convening it remains to be determined--since the Western powers will not be able to use their veto power at that special UN session. As a result, this may lead the international community represented there to commit itself more firmly to a harmonizing of positions and, consequently, to finding ways of enforcing those decisions.

Question: The embargo on supplying arms to South Africa, which was instituted and made compulsory by the Security Council, has been systematically violated by certain countries. What actions do you intend to take to put a stop to that situation?

Answer: The problem in this case is that of implementing the resolutions adopted by the Security Council. And experience shows us, unfortunately, that those resolutions have seldom or rarely been enforced, since some of the Western powers that are permanent members of the Security Council are the first ones not to implement the resolutions that they themselves have adopted.

It is obvious that the purpose of the embargo on arms sales is to eliminate or limit the growing militarization which has been taking place in South Africa and which permits, to some extent, the aggressiveness shown toward the front-line countries as well as the continued illegal occupation of Namibia's territory.

To the extent, therefore, that it is possible to induce the countries that have voted the resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council to stop any and all sales of advanced arms to stop granting licenses or permits for the manufacture in South Africa itself of the weapons of several Western countries—it may be possible also to help exert an obstacle to the growing militarization of South Africa.

That is why it is necessary to find adequate control mechanisms, not only to insure an effective embargo on arms sales but also to insure an effective oil embargo, since the Western powers always find ways to avoid compliance with these resolutions by the international justice and to continue in some measure their support of the criminal regime of apartheid.

Question: Do you feel that the African countries will be able to devise measures for isolating the countries that persist in cooperating in one way or another with the racists?

Answer: I believe that there is always a possibility for taking stands. It must not be forgotten that the Western powers have extensive interests on the African continent. In other words, the African countries may consider ways of putting pressure on the Western countries based on the economic and financial interests that the latter have on the African continent.

But we feel that in order for that attitude to be effective, it would be necessary for the African countries to be able to adopt, as far as possible, a common, joint, or concerted stand, because doing so would have a greater effect on the Western powers in their relations with the African continent. We must not forget that many of the raw materials needed by certain European countries are found on the African continent, and in my opinion, certain raw materials could be used to force the Western countries to put the necessary pressure on Pretoria and make the latter conform to the will of the international community.

Question: In the subject of relations between the African countries and the Western powers, we would like for you to discuss the political developments in France and the position positions that were adopted in that regard at the Paris conference.

Answer: I don't believe there is any doubt that the change that occurred in France has changed the face of France, beginning with the French people themselves.

We must also remember that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent a message to President François Mitterrand in which he expressed that high regard for the victory that was won and, naturally, expressed the hope that relations between the two countries would develop to a situation corresponding in the best way possible to the interests of both peoples.

Remembering the fact that the victory achieved by the French Socialist Party in the elections of May may certainly have an impact on other countries in West Europe, and it may also modify certain types of relationships existing between France and a number of European countries but also, in our particular case, between France and Africa.

We therefore feel, taking into account the speech delivered by the first secretary of the French Socialist Party at the opening session of the International Conference

on Sanctions against South Africa, that once the new French Government has consolidated its position--once the legislative elections are over and a leftist majority in Parliament has been assured--the French Government will be in a position to establish the guidelines for its international policy and specifically as regards the African continent.

But I believe that those guidelines will necessarily have to take into account the level of the relations that may be reestablished between France and each of the African countries--and, consequently, with the People's Republic of Angola--and the prospects that may emerge in accordance with new principles for the development of bilateral cooperation. That is how we view the matter.

Question: The imposition of sanctions may affect certain countries that depend on South Africa economically. How can those countries avoid being major targets in the repercussions from such measures?

Answer: There is no doubt that imposing compulsory overall economic sanctions on the Pretoria regime may lead that regime to engage in a kind of retaliation against certain African countries in southern Africa, especially when we consider that some of them are obviously dependent economically in one form or another.

But we feel that as this trend is relation to the enforcement of economic sanctions against South Africa shapes up, there will also have to be what we might call a parallel mobilization aimed at assisting or helping those countries that might suffer the consequences of a possible retaliation by the Pretoria regime.

I believe that as a principle and a matter of perfectly good sense, we must explain that in no case will the People's Republic of Angola suffer any consequences, because we have no relations of any kind with the Pretoria regime. But we are aware that some countries in this region may suffer those consequences.

Question: Just with the application of these sanctions, which seem correct to us, is it not possible that the People's Republic of Angola will be the target of even greater aggressiveness on the part of racist South Africa?

Answer: It is possible that that will be one expression of the retaliation. I was referring to, but the consequences that may be mentioned will normally be economic in nature. I do not think that South Africa is now going to engage in acts of aggression against all the countries simultaneously. What it will do, I think, is react by economic means in order to affect the political, economic, and social situation in those countries which are to some extent dependent on South Africa and which need petrol, iron, foodstuffs, medicines, and so on.

That is why we consider that there will have to be simultaneous action to meet the crisis that these countries may have as a result of retaliation by the Pretoria regime. And that is why it is important to consider them seriously so as to protect these countries from the serious consequences of such retaliation.

## PRESIDENT MEETS WITH AMBASSADORS ON FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jun 81 p 1

(Report on a speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Angolan ambassadors in Gabala on 3 June 1981, by Ramiro Aleixo)

(Excerpt) Gabala-comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday formally opened the second meeting of our country's ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and heads of diplomatic missions.

The meeting is being held to analyze matters related to implementation of the guidelines governing the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Angola and to assess the work done so far in implementing the rules decided on at the first meeting, which was held in this same municipality in 1978.

The chief of state placed special emphasis on the disciplinary and financial aspects, which sometimes have the effect of giving our country a poor image abroad.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also said that the meeting of ambassadors will undertake an analysis of the directives handed down at the First Special Party Congress, specifically as regards the Generalized Offensive Against Liberalism and Disorganization.

The party chairman and president of the republic emphasized the need for us to pursue the principles decided in 1978, basically as regards austerity, the control of every organization, and the permanent training of cadres in the diplomatic service--in short, all those principles that have been established by the People's Republic of Angola.

Further discussing disciplinary and financial matters, the chief of state expressed concern at the lack of proper compliance with those principles by some individuals assigned to our diplomatic missions.

Concerning organizational matters, the chief of state said he favored a constant adaptation of structures so as to improve our prestige in other countries that are struggling for peace, justice, and social progress, and he also stressed the need to increase vigilance in the missions.

At the chief of state's side were Fundi Payhama, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of state security; Afonso Van Dimer and Fausto Jorge, respectively

member of the central committee and party secretary and minister of foreign relations) and Armando Dembo, member of the Central Committee and provincial commissioner for Kwanza-Sul.

Taking part in the proceedings were our ambassadors accredited to the United Nations, Belgium, Sweden, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Congo, Portugal, France, Zaire, the USSR, and Cuba, as well as our charges d'affaires in Algeria, Gabon, Italy, and São Tomé e Príncipe and our consul in Pointe-Noire. The absence of our ambassador to Egypt should be mentioned.

117-8

CCO 37/8/15

NO 'PRECIPITOUS' COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND'S ELECTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 May 81 p 16

[Editorial by F. H.: "France Has a New President..."]

[Text] For the first time since the Fifth Republic was installed in France--in 1958--the country has elected as its president a candidate who is not from one of the political parties recognized as on the right.

Breaking the monotony that was already taking the shape of a tradition, Francois Mitterrand, leader of the French Socialist Party (PS), won the election with 52.07 percent of the votes, over his rival, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who received 47.93 percent.

In Mitterrand's victory one must admit the significant electoral weight of the PCF [French Communist Party] as well as other left-wing political organizations, and also the role played by the unions in the psychological orientation of the electorate, which typically "thinks with the left and votes with the right."

Well! It can even be said that Mitterrand may also be credited with knowing how to attack the weak points in d'Estaing's policy, both in matters of international politics and in domestic affairs, profiting from current socioeconomic circumstances and the overall political situation. And he did not lack for pupils: today Mitterrand is the 22d president of the French Republic, after 2 years in which the PS remained seated on the opposition bench.

It is much too early, indeed it would be precipitous, to conduct and X-ray examination of the political action of a president who has 7 years of government ahead of him.

In matters of foreign policy, the new French president outlined various parameters during his electoral campaign. Regarding Africa, he advocated:

--"Review of the question of the military bases and renegotiation of certain clauses in the military cooperation and defense agreements, so they may be applied only in the event of foreign aggression and not to maintain any regime in power."

--"Economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime, aid for the development of the Front Line countries and political support for the liberation movement." Regarding Namibia, he would seek to bring the member countries of the Contact Group to resume their activities; otherwise, "Paris will take up new initiatives with all countries of good will."

He came out in favor of self-determination for the Saharan people and establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. He also thinks the Island of Mayotte should be reintegrated with the Comoro Archipelago, and that it will be necessary to settle the question of the French-controlled islands in the Indian Ocean with Madagascar and Mauritius, which claim them.

In his statements of intent, the new French president also pledged, for the Middle East, "an indispensable dual recognition: recognition of Israel's right to exist and the Palestinians' right to a country with the institutions of a state."

Mitterrand summed up his policy for the Third World in the following words: The best way to assist (the Third World) is to "revise our development model so that our affluence is no longer based on the suffering [of others]. France," he said, "must become the foremost seller of foodstuffs and equipment, instead of being the world's foremost arms dealer in terms of population size." It remains to be seen if the statements of the new French chief of state were only intended to win the vote of the masses, already weary of the large unemployment problem, or if they really constitute the foundation of his policy for the next 7 years.

6362  
CSO: 4401/279

MOCAMEDES PARTY CELLS COORDINATORS' MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Ma 81 p 2

[Text] Mocamedes --The provincial conference of all party cell coordinators began Friday in this city, in a session chaired by Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga), member of the party Central Committee and commissioner of the province.

About 70 cell coordinators are taking part in the seminar, which is studying various matters in the internal life of the party at the province and national levels, specifically, the results of the First Extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress, the new organization of the Central Committee Secretariat, the dismissal of party members and the application of sanctions against them.

During the seminar, which is led by Roque Manuel Tchiende, assistant coordinator of the Provincial Party Committee, the participants will also analyze the extent to which the decisions of the recently held Second Assembly have been implemented, the organization of the party by branch of activity, and its situation in the countryside.

In his opening address, Rafael Sambalanga stressed the great importance of this seminar, the first to be held after the First Extraordinary Party Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly and provincial people's assemblies.

After discussing the high incidence of vagrants in the province, who opt for certain activities that benefit neither the party nor the people, Sapilinha urged the members of the party, the MPLA-Party Youth and the mass organizations to redouble their efforts to mobilize these individuals so they will understand the need to work to improve the well-being of all the people.

The leader also pointed to the favoritism, intrigue, liberalism and disorganization that are making themselves felt in the province. In conclusion, he urged the participants, all party members in general and the mass organizations to implement the decisions of the Central Committee Secretariat regarding the general offensive against these ills.

6362  
CSO: 4401/279

PORUGUESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION ACCUSES OWN GOVERNMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 May 81 p 2

[Text] Lisboa (ANGOP)--"The protection accorded in our country to the enemies of Angola, the lackeys of South Africa, are hampering our mutual relations," the leader of the Portuguese-Angolan Friendship Association declared yesterday.

The position was expressed at a press conference following the trip to Angola by a Portuguese delegation from several organizations representing the Portuguese people, at the time of the 25 April commemorations.

Following this visit, the delegation members decided to take a stand in support of the Angolan people's struggle "against the threats and attacks of the South African racists, their struggle to build a society free from exploitation."

"The Portuguese delegates are convinced that the struggle of the People's Republic of Angola against the undeclared war waged by the Republic of South Africa, that is, the battle between freedom and racism, is joined by all Africans and men of good will all over the world." Therefore, they are convinced that Angola will ultimately be victorious and that the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, will win their independence.

Regarding Luso-Angolan relations, it was stressed: "Portugal's relationship with the People's Republic of Angola is a natural need of the two peoples, which the Portuguese Government is frustrating by its servile submission to North American imperialism."

Further regarding the conduct of the present Portuguese Government, it is on record that parties of the AD [Democratic Alliance] sent telegrams to the leaders of the puppet organization in the service of the South African racists, when those leaders celebrated their anniversary. There were the meetings held in Johannesburg, within the scope of the Congress of Communities, and the affection and protection which the enemies of the Angolan Government have received in the news media controlled by the Portuguese Government. Then there is "the tacit complicity of the government in the racist South Africa attacks and the sale of Portuguese arms to the Republic of South Africa."

6362  
CSO: 4401/279

FRENCH REPORTAGE SEEN AS PROOF OF GUERRILLA'S IMPORTANCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Jean-Paul Pononzi: "Angola's Civil War"]

[Text] If any doubts still persisted about the importance of the guerrilla war conducted by Jonas Savimbi's UNITA in the eastern and central regions of Angola, the reportage effected by Michel Badaire and Jean Lugo--who spent the month of April "in the Angolan bush," would be enough to lift them. Indeed, the reporting shows a small, organized army which circulates freely in a sparsely populated region, and whose victories--such as the capture of two Soviet pilots--are rather impressive. Hospitals and schools in the bush, parades in uniform, soccer matches organized under the protection of small antiaircraft cannons and armed sentries, these are the cliches of a guerrilla which has confidence in itself. Faith, joy and optimism visibly characterized the UNITA at the time of the reportage, despite the absence of Jonas Savimbi, its charismatic leader.

It seems that UNITA's "generals can be believed when they state that they have an army of 22,000 people, 1,500 of whom are grouped into three regular battalions." The sabotage acts in Benguela and Luanda, the isolation of the principal Angolan urban centers--which can only be resupplied by convoys traveling under armed escort, or even the scarcity of food reigning in this Angolan "bread basket" devastated by the guerrilla war are already known by many sources in Luanda and seem to be confirmed by the L'EVENEMENT reportage. While the Angolan south is the target of South African raids against SWAPO camps and the Angolan regular army which offers asylum to the black Namibian guerrillas, the center, the east and perhaps even the north of the country are the theater of a civil war.

However, these images do not show the width of the ethnic chasm broadened by years of rivalry. If the UNITA includes within its ranks a number of elements from the Lubimba enclave or refugees from the defunct FNLA, its base is essentially formed by the Mbundu from the central part of the country, the most numerous ethnic group established in the richest agricultural area. Judging from the way in which Savimbi's soldiers opened sustained fire following the explosion of a mine touched off by a wild animal, one could well ask what these men would do against better trained and more motivated adversaries than the ones dispatched by Luanda to the eastern part of the country, where the film was taken. Indeed, the fact that the 70,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola have not participated in combat for a number of months should not be overlooked.

Finally, Badaire and Lugo's film does not show the degree to which the UNITA benefits from South African complicity. "One does not choose one's neighbors," one of Savimbi's aides declared. But one can use them. Despite those reservations expressed on the somewhat idyllic presentation of an African guerrilla war, it nevertheless remains true that such a reportage--and therein lies its indisputable merit--destroys the myth according to which Angolans, using the "progressive" assistance of their Cuban and Soviet protectors, are only fighting against the South Africans. The situation is a great deal more complex than that.

CSO: 4719/53

## REVIEW OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 May 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The first annual meeting to review the activities of the Office of Attorney General of the Republic during the current year was held in Luanda from 22 to 24 April and was presided over by the attorney general of the republic, Antero de Abreu. People's attorney before the Revolutionary People's Court, Lieutenant Colonel Kafuxi and a representative of the military attorney general of the armed forces, also took part in the meeting.

During the meeting the annual report was read about which each provincial attorney general gave the pertinent clarifications in the area of this competence, especially in the field of case loads of each court, the generic control of legality, implementation of the law of preventive imprisonment and the study of prisons.

At the end of the meeting final conclusions were prepared stressing the need for extending to all provinces the strengthening of respective structures of the National Department of Investigation Techniques, strengthening the action of provincial attorneys general in legalizing arrests by provincial security organizations and dissemination of the laws. Also stressed was the urgent need for reform of the penal process which allows trial by summary process for many infractions, namely, speculation and seizure of drugs, as well as the suitability for an active cooperation between the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the ministries of interior and justice for repression of crimes committed while driving an automobile. The generic chapter on legality control was the one where the Office of the Attorney General had the most difficulties.

At the conclusion of the meeting the new assistant to the attorney general of the republic, Jose Pedro Redinha, was installed before the participants and officials of the Office of the Attorney General.

All magistrates of the Public Ministry and common courts and magistrates of the Military Court participated in the meeting.

11634  
CSO: 4401/269

## NOTE FOR INCREASED DIAMOND, MINERAL PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 May 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The prospects of the mining industry, according to the guidelines defined by the first extraordinary party congress, include the production by ENDIAMA (Angolan Majority Participation Company for Exploitation of Diamonds) of 2 million carats of diamonds and 9,000 cubic meters of black granite by ROREMINA (State Unit for Exploitation of Granite and Marble), as well as "giving incentives to the work of prospecting and exploration in the areas more or less known to obtain the necessary data and begin exploration of other mineral resources of the country."

This information was obtained recently by the ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] from the national director of geology and mining industry, Agostino Araujo.

The guidelines for the 5-year period 1981/1985 envisage study of the copper reserves of Mavoio-Tetelo in Maquela do Zombo Municipality (Uije Province), the waterfalls of Kwanza-Sul (to the north of N'Gunza), the sedimentary belt up to Zenza do Itombe (Kwanza-Norte) and, finally, those of Alto-Zambeze (Moxico Province). Speaking about the type of this copper, the director of geology and mining said that it is frequently associated with other precious metals. As to its short-term destination, he added that it will be given to the national industry because as of now the national cable industry must import this raw material.

## Exploitation of Kaolin, Feldspar, Gypsum and Dolomite for Ceramics

This development plan also includes the exploitation of kaolin, feldspar, gypsum and dolomite, the domestic use of which will advance ceramics, the dye industry and construction; it is also envisaged that its application to agriculture will act to improve the soil.

About the working methods used to detect rocks of economic interest, the national director of geology and mining industry said that "there is already a certain advance in national geological documentation in the present phase, but the institute is conducting research with the technical assistance of some international organizations (CDR, Bulgargeomin, and so forth) because of the lack of cadres," and also of some documentation.

### Concluding the Geological Map of Angola

Speaking about specialization and training of personnel, the national director said that "the firms themselves have their own professional training programs for their cadres and this clause is part of the contracts signed with the foreign entities," thus fulfilling the word of unforgettable President Agostino Neto: "At the side of each foreign expert, an Angolan." In addition to this training the sector is benefiting from cooperation with some countries, especially the GDR.

As to the cadres of an advanced academic level, the director of geology and mining industry reported that three of his workers are now taking mining engineering courses at the University of Angola, three are taking an advanced course in geology and one is taking chemistry and four are at the Middle Geology Institute located at Chitato, capital of Lunda-Norte.

11634

CSO: 4401/269

BRIEFS

ODP POLITICAL SEMINAR--Benguela--The Benguela provincial command of the ODP [People's Defense Organization] will hold a political workers seminar from 13 to 16 May in Balombo Municipality. In the party-political field, the seminar will evaluate the experiences gathered from combat and operational instruction developed last year. During the seminar the participants will be informed of the most urgent tasks given to the ODP political leadership for 1981/1982 and will receive the necessary instructions for the carrying out of activities of the members in the political sector of this province. About 60 delegates will attend the seminar which will be directed by the chief of the political board of the ODP Provincial Command in Benguela, Pauline Tomas. [By Mario Campos] [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 May 81 p 2] 11634

BENGUELA REFUGEES--Benguela--The secretary of state for social affairs, Rodeth Gil, member of the party Central Committee, has been in Benguela since Tuesday on an official 2-day visit. During his stay he will study the problems which affect the sector of which he is in charge. Rodeth Gil, who is making his first working visit to the interior of the country as head of the Office of Social Affairs, said upon his arrival that in Benguela that he will study with the provincial party and government authorities how to solve some of the refugee problems. While in Benguela, the delegation of the Social Affairs Secretariat will visit some towns having the largest concentration of people who have returned from the jungle. It should be remembered that at the present time there are 25,000 refugees in Benguela Province who have recently returned from the jungle. The greatest number of these refugees are in Balombo and Ganda municipalities. [By Mario Campos] [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 3] 11634

MATERIAL AWARDS TO WORKERS--As the result of the mechanism established for giving material awards to workers who have distinguished themselves at their places of work, the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] has issued a communique stating that to date 1,959 industrial awards have been distributed to the same number of workers in 202 firms. The union also stated that 1,080 television sets, 574 refrigerators and 414 watches with 67.8 million kwanzas have been placed in stores for sale. The UNTA said that Luanda has 140,000 workers and that in this special supply system priority is given to firms that participate in socialist emulation, strategic firms, and state joint and private firms economically important and serving the state. The first congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, according to the communique, suggested that a system for distribution of industrial durable goods be studied and established that would give priority to workers who complete their tasks. [Text] Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 May 81 p 2] 11634

**PORTUGUESE PILOT TRAINING**--The SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] recently signed a contract with the Aeronautica Lda. aviation school with headquarters at the airport of Tires (Portugal) for the amount of \$257,000 (about 7.7 million kwanzas) to train pilots for fixed-wing aircraft. It was revealed by an authorized SONANGOL source to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency]. The eight students selected in Angola by a Portuguese expert from the school will leave for Portugal on 15 May, the source said, the students will be given courses for private pilots of commercial planes, instrument flights, international radio-telephone operation, multiengined operation, a course in the English language and also a review in mathematics and physics. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 May 81 p 2] 11634

**BOEING AIRCRAFT PURCHASE**--Jacinto Junior, Assistant director general for administrative affairs of the TAAG [Air transportation of Angola], told ANGOP that the first of the three American-made Boeing 737's purchased by TAAG will be delivered in November 1981. The other two will be delivered in May and November 1982. Jacinto Junior revealed that the purchase of these three planes is necessary because of the increase in domestic traffic which represented over 90 percent of the total and because this type of plane "has given better performance in domestic operation." As to TAAG's planned replacement of the Boeing 707, Jacinto Junior said that a commission appointed by the company is studying the proposals from Boeing, Douglas, Lockheed, Airbus and Aviaexport (Aviaexport) (the last is a Soviet firm) with a view to purchasing new planes which, in principle, are to go into operation in 1984/1985. It should be remembered that the replacement of the 707 recommended by the factory was recently announced during an interview granted to NACOP by the TAAG assistant director general Rogerio Van Hall. As is known, the Boeing 707's have been in operation for over 30 years and are obsolete in fuel consumption, noise level and technology in general. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 May 81 p 1] 11634

**FAC ASSISTANCE**--(WMMB)--The FAO has drawn up an assistance plan for the People's Republic of Angola covering the 5 years from 1982 to 1986 and totaling about \$22 million (600 million kwanzas). That organization, which is connected with the UN Environment Program, will provide assistance for the Ministry of Agriculture, specifically for the peasant organizations and in the areas of forest resources, irrigation systems, reforestation, fruit breeding, food crops, and industrial crops. The support for the peasant organizations is aimed at improving management methods and working conditions in the agricultural cooperatives and peasant associations. It also provides for the establishment of pilot centers for the dissemination of better farming methods in the rural areas. Forest projects for Moçico and Lunda-Sul provinces and for the municipality of Tombo-a-Velho, as well as restoration of Cacandala National Park in Malanje Province, are under study. Also under study is a project to study high-quality forestry datum. The FAO will also support the operation of the Ministry of Agriculture's irrigation systems in Luanda and Biéla provinces, the establishment of a training center for beekeeping in Moçico, and the development of fish breeding. There is a support project for the Angolan Government in its effort to develop pastoralism in the Cacuango lowlands (Malanje) and for the development of coffee and palm oil in Biéla Province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jun 81 p 2] 11726

UNITA PRISONER EXHIBITED--Ondiva--On the fifth anniversary of the ODP [People's Defense Organization], new combatants, including a large number of women, took the oath of loyalty to the country and the political line of the MPLA-Labor Party. The ceremony, which took place at the ODP barracks in Naipalala, was led by Anastasio Hinhenguana, provincial coordinator of DORGAN [Department of Organization of the Central Committee], and attended by members of the party and government, as well as workers in that locale. During the ceremony, a member of the puppet group UNITA was presented. The UNITA member was captured in the Onangue area by ODP members on the eve of the ODP's fifth anniversary. He was carrying an AKM-type weapon, No 019618, of Chinese origin, which he said was issued to him by the South African racists. In this address, Anastasio Hinhenguana spoke of the need for stronger defense and vigilance in all sectors of the province to neutralize any incursion by the troops of the racist Pretoria regime, which constantly violates our borders. In this context, the official urged the workers of Naipalala to enlist in the ODP's, to do their part in defending the conquests of the revolution. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 May 81 p 2] 6362

GEODESIC INSTITUTE STATUTES--The organic statutes of the Angolan Institute of Geodesy and Cartography were approved and entered into effect through a decree signed by Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), minister of defense and member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, and published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA. Headquartered in Luanda, the geodetic and mapping institute conducts its activities within the current geographical areas. It is an agency of the Defense Ministry, which is responsible for directing and supervising its activities. The institute is responsible for carrying out government geodetic and mapping operations to meet the country's defense needs and the needs of the national economy, supplying topographical data and producing maps. It is the institute's task to study questions relative to geodesy, including geophysics, geodetics and geodetic astronomy, as well as communications. It is also responsible for the study and execution of seabed and coastline mapping operations. In achieving its purpose, the Angolan Institute of Geodesy and Cartography is responsible for insuring execution of geodetic, astronomic and gravimetric work in a single coordinated system, the accurate mapping of official province boundaries, and other items of a political-administrative and geographic nature. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 May 81 p 2] 6362

PORTEGUESE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE--Sa Machado, administrator of Portugal's Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, is expected to arrive in Luanda today for meetings with the Ministry of Education and the Secretariat of State for Culture. The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation is a financing institution which will cooperate in the areas of education and the arts and the training of Angolan cadres. After concluding his discussions with the Angolan Government, Sa Machado will pay a working visit to Sao Tome and Principe. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 May 81 p 2] 6362

BRIEFS

USSR DELEGATION--Praia, 25 Jun (AFP)--The president of Cape Verde, Mr Aristides Pereira, has received a four-man Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Mr Nicolas Naumenkov, president of the Planning Commission of the Nationalities Soviet. The Soviet delegation, which began a 4-day visit to Cape Verde on Wednesday at the invitation of the Cape Verdian People's National Assembly, also met with the Economic Commission of that assembly. It will have an audience with the Cape Verdian economy and finance minister before visiting two Cape Verdian islands. On his arrival in Praia, the leader of the Soviet delegation had expressed the hope to see relations between the Soviet and Cape Verdian parliaments strengthened. [Text] [AB251419 Paris AFP in French 1320 GMT 25 Jun 81]

CSO: 4719/54

## NATIONAL ARMY CELEBRATES FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI In French 11 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] On 6 June, the National Army celebrated its fourth anniversary. Established on 6 June, its legal existence began on 27 June of the same year at midnight, the time when independence was solemnly proclaimed.

As Col Ali Mehdal Wajee noted, our army, young but ambitious, succeeded in achieving all the following objectives, thanks to the continuous, hard work of everyone: the establishment of structures, the equipping of the forces and the training of personnel.

Our army gained in power in 1980. Units are beginning to acquire modern means in the combat and support areas (AML 90 and 60, BTR and BRDM, 120-mm mortars).

That same year, the President Gouled Military School was set up to complete the instruction and specialization of personnel in preparation for the final phase consisting of bringing the troops up to a level of operational credibility.

"While it is true that the establishment of our structures, the reorganization of our forces, the intensification of instruction continue in a satisfactory manner, it is equally true that much action aimed at improving the living conditions of our military men must be taken without delay so that the country's military forces may, under all circumstances, respond to what is rightfully expected of them," said Col Ali Mehdal, who continued:

### Solutions Acceptable to Everyone

"It is within such a spirit that we embark upon the fifth year of our task. I have told the officers, noncommissioned officers and troops, of the importance which every person must give to the human element, no matter what his level in the hierarchy. Better understanding of man, who always aspires to a higher level of consideration, understanding and dignity, must be one of our priority objectives. Our social problems will then find human solutions acceptable to everyone.

"This concern will be reflected in particular in a real policy of family housing construction. With the help of the government and our military labor, we expect to complete a certain number of units in the near future."

In the field, within the framework of the great French-Djibouti maneuvers called the "Friendship Maneuvers," the behavior of our troops during these exercises favorably impressed the observers, who unanimously praise the speedy progress made by the young army.

For the fourth anniversary of its founding, the National Army is therefore an integral part of the nation. It is now capable of carrying out the mission of defense entrusted to it on the day the flags were presented, thanks to the competence of its leaders, the qualification of the men and the quality of the equipment.

Finally, it should not be forgotten that our national army has always responded to all technical or humanitarian requests made by civilian organizations, thereby providing indispensable support and a military contribution for the development of our country.

On 6 June, a grand parade was held behind Barracks 7. Present at the parade were President Gouled Aptidon Hanan, members of the government, the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, and civilian and military authorities. The president gave the following address:

"Officers, noncommissioned officers, gendarmes and troops:

"It is with joy and pride that I come this morning to celebrate with you the anniversary of the founding of the National Army.

"The chief of the Armed Forces General Staff has just recalled the conditions under which our army was set up on 6 June 1977 and reviewed the achievements that have marked the past 4 years.

"It has not been an easy task and we had to look to the essentials in order to achieve the following objectives: turning disparate elements into homogeneous units; increasing their potential by gradually replacing old equipment by modern equipment better adapted to our missions; organizing administrative and operational support structures; and finally, blending men and leaders from different backgrounds in the same crucible in order that, by getting rid of their selfishness and tribal interests, they might become aware that they belong to the same nation."

#### Time a Formidable Adversary

"Starting from scratch, everything had to be done and done quickly, for time is a formidable adversary for a country that has just achieved independence.

"You have succeeded because the National Army is now capable of carrying out the missions entrusted to it and you can rightfully be proud.

"However, our task is far from being completed. The thrust that has carried you so far must not be broken by indifference and routine.

"We must now consolidate what exists, strengthen the tool that you have forged. This will require even greater efforts and work, particularly in order better to assimilate the new techniques imposed by the armed services and the sophisticated equipment which the army is gradually acquiring.

"In order to help you, you have the example and counsel of the French technical assistants who have worked alongside you to build the armed forces. Do not neglect this opportunity. Train yourselves and learn along with them in your respective areas of specialization."

#### Cohesion

"However, you must also relentlessly maintain your cohesion because the forces of dissension are never totally beaten. Personal ambition and interests constitute a fertile field in which they take root in order to undermine and destroy the union won through so much effort. Be vigilant in order to ward off that mortal risk to the army and the nation.

"As you can see, I am asking you today to make great efforts, on a par with the task to be performed.

"At the same time, I can assure you that the government is aware of your difficulties and is not insensitive to your problems, the social problems in particular, because this is one of its prime objectives. The housing construction program for soldiers with families has had my complete attention and the first construction should soon be completed with the support of the government and the aid of friendly countries.

"Officers, noncommissioned officers, gendarmes and troops, 4 years ago, the nation entrusted you with the task of defending its freedom and independence.

"It is a difficult and noble mission, a mission that may demand the supreme sacrifice of you.

"Show that you are worthy of it, through your work, your discipline and your faith.

"Long live the republic!"

11,464

CSO: 4719/19

## BRIEFS

ARMY DESERTIONS CLAIMED--Three Dergue soldiers have given themselves up peacefully to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF]. The Dergue soldiers who gave themselves up peacefully to the EPLF are Tadese Shigut and Teferi Tekle Aregai, members of the 112th brigade of the Dergue's 505 task force from Adi Keih, and Kefyalew Alegn, member of the 82nd brigade of the Dergue's second division from Adi Tekelozan. The three Dergue soldiers gave themselves up to fighters of the EPLF stationed nearby. On surrendering, Tadese Shigut was in possession of one launcher; Teferi Tekle Aregai was in possession of one Klashnikov rifle and one handgrenade; and Kefyalew Alegn was fully equipped, according to reports which reached us from the places where they surrendered. Privates Tadese Shigut and Teferi Tekle Aregai have revealed that the Dergue soldiers stationed in Adi Keih are suffering from lack of food. [Text] [LD051944 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 25 Jun 81]

GUERRILLAS CLAIM 220 CASUALTIES--On 20 and 21 June 1981, guerrillas of the heroic Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front attacked the Dergue soldiers between Areza and Mai Gina (in southern Eritrea). The fighting continued nonstop for 2 days. Employing over 1,000 regular and militia troops and using heavy weapons and aircraft, the Dergue attempted to attack our people's militia; however, they suffered heavy losses in lives and equipment and were forced to retreat to Areza. The fighting culminated in the victory of our people's militia; our heroic fighters killed or wounded 220 Dergue troops and captured assorted light and medium weapons. In the fighting, three heavy trucks which had been loaded with weapons and food-stuffs for the Dergue soldiers were destroyed. Defying the enemy's bombs and bullets, the people of the Areza district played a great revolutionary role in the fighting by supplying the necessary food and weapons to our heroic people's militia. [Text] [EA251940 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 25 Jun 81]

DEPARTURE OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR--The outgoing Soviet ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Boris Kirnasovskiy, today bade farewell to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army. In an address during the ceremony, which was held at the National Palace, Comrade Boris stressed that the Soviet people, party and government rated highly the Ethiopian revolution's achievements. He recalled that he had been posted Soviet ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia at a time when the Ethiopian revolution was struggling against both internal and external enemies,

adding that he had been able to see for himself how the Ethiopian broad masses under the revolutionary leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu had come out victorious from the struggle against the enemies of the revolution, had established COPWE, and were now engaged in the task of economic reconstruction. Replying, Comrade Chairman Mengistu expressed appreciation for Comrade Boris' personal commitment to the progress of the Ethiopian revolution over and above discharging his responsibilities as ambassador of the USSR, a country which had proved its friendship to the Ethiopian people and revolution in practical terms. [Excerpt] [EA240418 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 22 Jun 81]

CSO: 4503/4

## BRIEFS

MERGER OF POLITICAL PARTIES--The GHANAIAN TIMES comments on the decision by the country's five minority parties to merge after months of difficult negotiations. It describes the decision as a major political breakthrough which augurs well for a strong parliamentary democracy. The merger also demonstrates the spirit of give and take on the part of the leaders whose interests can be seen as not selfish, but weighing more towards the survival of democracy as a whole. The TIMES says it is quite significant the way the parties might have abandoned their ideological positions in search of unity. The paper notes that with the first hurdle cleared the only problem is in the way of the question of leadership, for whether the parties should remain a formidable political force or not will depend on the quality of leadership it presents to the people. The TIMES says unlike the 1979 situation, when hasty decisions were made, there is now ample time to choose a leader without pressures from anywhere. There should, therefore, be no excuse for any toss of the coin approach to this important decision. To the TIMES, the decision makers should not do away with the question of experience for any bad choice or false steps can lead to a break up with disastrous consequences.

[Excerpt] [AB251423 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Jun 81]

CSO: 4700/98

ANTIMOSITY AMONG BOLAMA HEALTH WORKERS NOTED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 May 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The visit to the Bolama-Bijagos Region by comrade Carmen Pereira, our new minister of health and social affairs, was more than a matter of mere formal contacts. It also made it possible to resolve a number of specific issues which, because of the region's special circumstances, take on special characteristics and therefore require closer attention by the authorities. The fact is that the total isolation which has always been the archipelago's lot and the country's lack of infrastructure, especially in the areas of transportation and telecommunications, place the islands in a serious situation that affects all the work undertaken by the cadres stationed there.

While familiarizing herself with the situation being experienced in the islands, both during her visits to hospital facilities and during meetings with the cadres, comrade Carmen Pereira expressed her concern about the difficult working conditions faced by the cadres--most of them young people who took part in the armed struggle and were trained at the Bolama School--and she promised to voice their aspirations to the government.

Overcoming Difficulties

Listing the difficulties that face the cadres in that region would take too long and to some extent would discourage future transfers to the islands. The difficulties range from the lack of transportation, both for getting to the villages and for evacuating seriously ill patients, and the inadequate means of communication--telephones, for example--to the lack of medicines, whose distribution is strictly rationed owing to the shortages with which the country is confronted, and those problems are tending to grow increasingly worse.

Fortunately, the region has capable cadres who, by combining their professional experience with a militant spirit, have succeeded in responding to the various cases that present themselves.

With the exception of one or two individuals, all the nursing personnel at the stations visited merited praise from the delegation.

Reject Division

Another aspect emphasized in comrade Carmen Pereira's speeches at the meetings with students from the Nursing School and Solidarity Hospital concerned the need to combat

the divisive spirit that is displayed between cadres who fought in the struggle and those trained during the colonial period.

Although the situation is tending to improve, there are still minor clashes. According to Carmen Pereira, the ideal would be to combine the experience of the older cadres with the militant spirit of those who fought in the struggle. This would greatly benefit not only health but also the cadres themselves in their advancement.

That subject gave the minister the opportunity to discuss the problem of cadres who fled to Portugal. Carmen Pereira said that many of them left because they were forced to, since their positions were not included in the reorganization. Those cadres are in great demand among Portuguese doctors because of their years of service and the lengthy experience they have accumulated, but many of them are experiencing problems due to the difficulty of becoming integrated in the life of the country that took them in. This is because of the high cost of living, even though their wages can be considered reasonable in terms of what they used to receive in this country.

Following up on that idea, the minister of health and social affairs said that one of the Council of the Revolution's first concerns was to call for the return of all our cadres now outside the country so that they can make their contribution, especially in the field of health, where the needs are being felt most acutely. She emphasized: "Until that happens, it will be necessary for us to unite our efforts and our capabilities to carry the work forward." In the accomplishment of that task, a very important element is participation by the cooperation workers of various nationalities who, either as a result of intergovernmental agreements or on their own initiative, are cooperating with us in carrying out the health program.

Carmen Pereira emphasized, however, that the effort and cooperation showed by cooperation workers--the majority of whom, she said, are honest and dedicated, although there are some who come only to be tourists or to be sure of a job, which they cannot get in their own country--have not always been matched by our own people. The member of the government stressed the need to take maximum advantage of the experience of the cooperation workers and to call them to account when they do not do their duty.

11798  
DSO: 4728/1

PDCI-RDA POLITICAL BUREAU ANALYZES SETS OF ISSUES

AB241520 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Ivory Coast Democratic Rally-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] met yesterday morning from 1000 to 1300 at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of the head of state and chairman of the party, President Houphouet-Boigny.

After listening to a detailed analysis of the African and international situation by the head of state, the Political Bureau examined in particular the country's internal situation. The Political Bureau expressed satisfaction with the calm and peaceful political atmosphere prevailing in the country since the last municipal and legislative elections. It also noted that there is no major political problem in the Ivory Coast and was satisfied with the fact that all local conflicts are being settled through dialogue and free discussion.

In the economic and financial sector, the Political Bureau was happy about the pursuit and the orderly implementation of measures and methods enabling the total improvement of the management of public and semi-public affairs. The Political Bureau calls on the government to continue with this salutary improvement effort in the interest of development.

The Political Bureau analyzed at length the situation created by the economic crisis affecting all the nations of the world, especially the developing countries. This crisis has been aggravated in the Ivory Coast by the very sudden fall in the prices of our agricultural products such as coffee and cocoa with the result that our country had lost more than 360 billion CFA francs over a period of years.

In the social sector, the Political Bureau reaffirmed, in spite of this difficult economic situation, its willingness to realize [words indistinct]. It therefore decided to accelerate the study of the social demands presented by certain socio-professional sectors of the nation. The conclusions of the Political Bureau will be submitted to the Steering Committee and the measures taken will be announced to the National Council which will be summoned shortly. In fact, it is important that the whole nation should be aware of the seriousness of the situation facing us and the individual sacrifices implied.

While awaiting these measures in the general interest of all and which fall within the scope of the social justice to which our country remains loyal, the Political Bureau appeals to the sense of citizenship and conscience of all and invites the militants to join hands to pursue in absolute peace the search for the well-being of the Ivorian citizen.

CSO: 4719/54

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA--The Ivory Coast and Canada are to sign two financial agreements to finance various development projects on 22 June 1981. The first agreement is for the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and the second on conditions and rate of interest on a loan to the R.A.N. Railroad Corporation.  
[Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 18 Jun 81]

CSO: 4719/54

**NEW FRELIMO PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPARTMENT HEADS**

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 May 81 p 1

[Text] A communique distributed to the news media yesterday by the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party announced the appointment of four heads of Central Committee departments. Following is the text of the document.

The Seventh Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee has analyzed in depth the present situation of our party and has decided to strengthen the party apparatus to consolidate the leading role of the party over the state and society.

One of these decisions, contained in the resolution of the Seventh Session of the Central Committee, expresses the need to continue to fill the party structures with cadres suitable to the times in order to guarantee efficient and dynamic operation of the party.

In line with the decisions of the Seventh Session of the Central Committee, the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party has decided to appoint the following heads of the Central Committee departments:

Maj Gen Bon Facio Gruveta Massamba, member of the Central Committee, as head of the Department of Democratic Mass Organizations;

Jose Pascoal Zandamela, member of the Central Committee, as head of the Department of Ideological Work;

Eduardo Arao, as head of the Organization Department;

Ricardo Manuel Sousa dos Santos as head of the Department of Administration and Finances.

**The struggle continues!**

11635  
CSO: 4401/268

MOZAMBIQUE

REAGAN DEFENSE BUDGET, SOCIAL PROGRAM CUTS ASSAILED

Raputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Miguel Lopes, Jr: "Ronald Is Rearming"]

[Text] Some years ago, when a powerful mass movement was taking place in the United States against the Vietnam war, a song from the well-known singer Joan Baez became famous.

At the time, the present President of the United States was still governor of the state of California. The song was dedicated to him, stressing his political characteristics, which would be emphasized still more in later days. When singing this song, Joan Baez used to stress the last part of Ronald Reagan's name. This kind of summarized the "goal" of the song.

Indeed, "gan," in English, sounds like "gun," which is the English for weapon. Thus Baez used to present the song, saying "and now I shall sing a song dedicated to the governor of California, Ronald Rea-gun."

Time and events have corroborated the veracity of the play on words made by that progressive U.S. singer.

Today, as president of one of the most powerful superpowers in the world, Ronald Reagan indeed wishes to be Ronald Rea-gun.

Make America the "policeman of the world" and of capital, dress again the somewhat faded Yankee prestige with the ridiculously threatening clothes of "Superman," such is the mission that Reagan the megalomaniac has assigned to himself. Of course, this is done with the approval and satisfaction of the managers of the military-industrial complex represented by the United States.

Meanwhile, within the United States itself, there has been a wave of protest against the rearmament policies of Ronald Reagan.

Unemployed, old people, women, minorities, groups persecuted by the revitalized Yankee "machismo" such as the homosexual movement have been parading and demonstrating.

On 8 May, no less than 100,000 people demonstrated in Washington against the "apostle of fascism and war," as was being proclaimed on signs carried by the demonstrators. The REUTER and UPI news agencies, or the "free and objective" Western press did not concern themselves too much with these demonstrations. They were busy with other things, speculating whether the Soviet ambassador to Warsaw's sneeze the night before had indeed evidenced a threatening quality....

For instance, they did not speak too much of how Reagan will get the funds for the astronomical increase of the defense budget, to get more millions to kill more and faster than the "communists," the name given to any and all countries wishing to provide the opportunity to their people to choose their own future.

To this end, the U.S. President would not hurt the interests of that middle class which believes the world is that which is sold to them daily by the TV screen. His victims are the old, the unemployed, the minorities, the blacks, in sum, all those for whom the American "Eldorado" only exists on the screens of the TV sets they do not own.

All those whose protests will be easily silenced by that alienated flock of sheep constituting the middle class, which believes that it is free because it can choose between 20 or 30 brands of bubble gum.

And at the very top, the ideological and political managers such as the Rockefellers and the CIA continue to develop their plans to make the dollar all-powerful, based on the exploitation of millions of human beings on this planet.

For the recalcitrant ones: smack, crack, bang, boom, cannons, tanks, missiles, planes, troops and well-paid police.

To buy more tanks, more missiles, more planes: cuts.

Cuts in the taxes paid by multinationals on profits, cuts in unemployment compensation, in poverty grants, in medical assistance and legal defense.

Ronald Reagan's defense budget this year will reach the modest sum of \$155 billion. This represents more than the combined general budgets of all African countries.

Such a budget is aimed at killing or intimidating, or, in "Reagan-esque" terms, at ensuring "security" and "tranquillity" for the work force that, in the final analysis, produced all these riches.

"Reagan's" dream becomes the nightmare of the exploited and oppressed masses of the planet.

But from El Salvador to East Timor, from the Sahara to Namibia, from South Korea to Chile, from Palestine to South Africa, the people are awakening.

And when their dream will crumble, at a time that will be determined by men and history, Reagan-bosses and Reagan-clients will desperately resort to the consumerist comfort of valium.

There is no defense budget strong enough to dam this huge flow of people called revolution.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT PRAISED

Visit Ends

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in Italy's Parliament, yesterday ended his official visit to Mozambique. The illustrious Italian visitor was seen off at Nampula International Airport by Maj Gen Joaquim Chissano, member of the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly and our country's minister of foreign affairs, and by other party and government leaders.

Before leaving Maputo on his way to Mogadishu, Somalia's capital, which will be the last stop on his tour of several African countries, Giulio Andreotti stopped off in Mozambique's Zambezia Province, where he met with Maj Gen Osvaldo Tagama, member of the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly and governor.

While in that region of our country, Giulio Andreotti also met with Italian citizens who are working in Mozambique under the agreements signed between our two countries.

The two delegations have issued a joint communique in which they emphasize that both states are pleased at the high and important level reached in the development of economic and commercial relations and at the fulfillment of cooperation programs between Mozambique and Italy, and they express the need for long-term development and cooperation.

Moments before leaving Maputo, Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in Italy's Parliament, was approached by the national news media, and he said this: "The entire delegation was very honored to be received by President Samora Machel. Our visit enabled us to note the efforts being made by the Mozambican Government to develop the country's economy."

And on the same subject, Giulio Andreotti added: "Our visit will serve to accelerate various cooperation projects signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Italy."

**Joint Communique**

**Nampula NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 81 p 4**

(Joint communique issued at the conclusion of a visit by a delegation from the Italian Parliament on 2 June 1981)

[Text] A communique to the press was distributed at the conclusion of the visit to Mozambique by a delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The document emphasizes the fact that in the talks between the visiting party and a delegation from our country's People's Assembly, a high level of economic and commercial relations between the two countries was noted. The communique, which we are printing below in full, also points out that both delegations expressed their support for fulfillment of the resolutions of international bodies aimed at the independence of Namibia, for a solution to the problem of the Sahara, for the elimination of apartheid, and for the establishment of peace and social progress.

The visit to Mozambique by a delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in Italy's Parliament ended today, 2 June 1981. The visit was made within the framework of the relations of economic, financial, and technical cooperation which exist between the two countries and in the spirit of the relations of traditional friendship which have long existed between the two peoples.

During its stay in the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Italian delegation was received by His Excellency Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the RPM (People's Republic of Mozambique).

The visiting delegation held talks with a delegation from the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Italian delegation was headed by Giulio Andreotti, committee chairman, and consisted of the following deputies:

Gilberto Bonalumi, Alfredo de Poi and Franco Salvi of the Christian Democratic Party.

Giancarlo Pajetta and Alessio Pasquini of the Italian Communist Party.

Pino Romualdi of the Italian Social Movement.

Giorgio Mondino of the Italian Socialist Party.

Aldo Ajello of the Radical Party.

Adolfo Battaglia of the Italian Republican Party.

The Mozambican delegation was headed by Maj Gen Joaquim Chissano, member of the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly.

The following deputies made up the Mozambican delegation:

Fernando dos Reis Ganhao, member of the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly.

Maj Gen Antonio Nama Thai.

Prakash Natilal.

Fernando Vaz.

Abdul Oman Magid.

Salome Moiane.

Col Carlos Klint.

Iain Bernardo Nonwana.

The talks included an analysis of matters relative to bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, with particular prominence being given to implementation of the decisions reached at the second session of the Joint Economic Commission.

Both delegations expressed satisfaction at the high and important level of development in economic and commercial relations, and they noted with satisfaction the fulfillment of the various cooperation programs underway. They expressed a desire to strengthen that cooperation and to extend it to other areas from the standpoint of long-term cooperation based on the principles of equal benefit and mutual advantage.

Both parties regarded the need to increase bilateral cooperation at all levels as an important contribution toward satisfying the needs of each of the countries and also as a condition for the consolidation of international peace and security.

The two delegations also discussed aspects of the current international situation, in particular the situation in southern Africa, the Indian Ocean, and the Western Sahara.

With respect to the problem of Namibia, the two delegations agreed on the need to employ all possible means to bring about a rapid and negotiated solution to the problem within the framework of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. They firmly condemn all forms of aggression, discrimination, and apartheid.

As far as the Western Sahara is concerned, the two parties expressed a desire for a peaceful solution to the problem within the framework of the OAU Charter and the relevant UN resolutions.

The two delegations agreed on the need to make every effort to establish peace, progress and social justice within the framework of firm respect for the autonomy and total independence of each of the countries. In that connection, they regarded as important the development of specific actions aimed at introducing the new international economic order.

During its stay in Mozambique, the Italian delegation held meetings with Italian cooperation workers who are providing technical assistance in Mozambique and visited some of the places where they work.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality and friendship and in a constructive spirit.

The Italian delegation invited a delegation from the RPM People's Assembly to visit Italy. The Mozambican delegation accepted and expressed thanks for the invitation.

Maputo, 2 June 1981.

11798  
CSO: 4728/14

**ITALIAN SPECIALISTS EXPECTED FOR COOPERATION PROJECTS**

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 May 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Within the framework of the implementation of the cooperation agreements signed between Mozambique and Italy, a group of Italian technicians and specialists is expected to arrive in our country soon. They will study, with our officials, the mechanism for implementing the development projects of the network of telecommunications, energy and construction, as well as other areas of industry, agriculture and social welfare.

The execution of the projects setting up a national and international network of telecommunications, energy and industry is related to the program of development of southern Africa and is part of the resolutions of the Maputo Conference of nine countries involved in the regional development cooperation project.

In carrying out the work of the commission, in addition to taking part in the three large projects, the Italian group has committed itself to constructing the Libombos and Corumana dams. According to information given by the secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, Osman Magid, and the statements of the Italian deputy minister for foreign affairs, Aristide Gunela, at a press conference with the Mozambican media, the first of these dams will have great importance because it will help solve the problems of water supply to the city of Maputo and the irrigation systems in the green zones near the capital city.

Although it is not connected with the city of Maputo, the second dam will also be very important in the program of accelerated development of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys because, according to the same official, it will irrigate that area.

After saying that in the field of telecommunications the Italian technicians intend to carry out joint action with Mozambique and other countries, the Italian deputy minister for foreign affairs pointed out that another concern in this field will be the reconstruction of the Swaziland line.

11635  
CSO: 4401/268

PROBLEMS NOTED IN FORMER FREED ZONES

Majuto NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The need to revive permanent contact between the party and state structures in the district and the peasants was an important finding made by Armando Panguene, first secretary of FRELIMO and governor of Cabo Delgado Province, during his recent trip to the former freed zones in Mueda.

As our correspondent in that province writes in a report that we will publish in its entirety in an upcoming issue, one effect of that lack of ties between the party and state structures and the peasant masses is the existence in all the villages visited of serious problems of which the district officials are totally unaware.

In the former freed zones, where the peasants have a tradition of discussing and solving their problems, the political mobilization that used to stimulate creative initiative by the peasants has come to a stop. This is also due to the inadequate political level of the cadres making up the district structures.

At the moment, there exist in the freed zones of Mueda large quantities of surplus products that were not marketed in previous years as a result of that situation.

The villagers are promised that vehicles and marketing brigades will be sent provided that they solve the problem of means of access. But what has happened--in the village of Mandela, for example--is that trails were opened, but the products needed by the peasants did not arrive.

Another problem mentioned by the peasants is the low price for some of their products in contrast to the high price of the essential items they must buy.

This situation leads to the appearance of parallel markets and smuggling in the former freed zones--practices that escape control by the structures, which have been infiltrated by highly compromised individuals.

11798  
CSO: 4728/14

MOZAMBIQUE

WISHED-FOR SANCTIONS WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO APPLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 81 p 8

[Article by Miguel Lopes Jr.: "SADC, Africa, Sanctions and 'Apartheid'"]

[Text] A ministerial meeting of the Southern Africa Development and Cooperation Conference opens today in Mbabane.

With this conference, the member states wish to take another step toward the challenge they have set for themselves: establish a gigantic "cooperative" of millions of people in this African region.

This is an inter-statal economic alliance in which all states will consider their own development as dependent on their neighbors' progress.

This is an economic alliance in which everyone will attempt to complement the social and economic progress of one's neighbor with one's own resources and potential.

This is an economic alliance in which all member states will develop a strategy of independence vis-a-vis imperialist centers and their regional agencies: in this instance, more specifically, the regime of "apartheid."

By meaningful coincidence, a Reagan envoy is in South Africa today.

We are referring to the already well-known William Clark, for whom politicians' names are difficult to memorize. For whom the world outside North America is divided into customers already acquired and clients to be acquired.

His objective is that there should be no incidents or clashes in the celebration of a happy marriage between capital and "apartheid."

Both Pretoria and Washington have already set their own objectives, which run directly counter to those of the SADCC: to maintain and reinforce South Africa's economic dominance over Southern Africa and Africa in general.

To guarantee that both the United States and Botha's South Africa continue to receive their shares in relation to the "duties" each is carrying out.

On the other hand, Nairobi will host, as of next Monday, another OAU ministerial meeting in order to prepare for the summit meeting of the chiefs of state.

One of the measures likely to be adopted is the application of sanctions against South Africa.

Since a UN General Assembly meeting is scheduled shortly after the OAU summit, the request for such punitive measures against "apartheid" would likely be generalized and strengthened.

This would happen because the request would then come, not only from one country or a number of countries, but from an entire continent.

According to all indications, this assembly, then, will approve the sanctions by a huge majority, thus indirectly censuring the Western powers that vetoed such a measure at the Security Council.

The "veto club" will also see the number of its members reduced, if one is to believe the last statements of the new French Government regarding its foreign policy.

Meanwhile, in both cases, the application of the sanctions will necessarily have a non-compulsory nature for most of the African countries.

This element revives, once again, the issue of the "historic thorn," that is, the dependence of the southern region, and indeed of almost all of Africa, vis-a-vis South Africa.

The ties maintained by some African countries with South Africa are so vital that they wield considerable influence--whether they so desire or not--on their own political decisions vis-a-vis "apartheid."

The prospect of a revolution in South Africa, for instance, inspires fear to many of the more conservative regimes of the continent.

Indeed, managers and economists in these countries believe that such a process would inevitably and seriously upset the vital connections with South Africa.

Without any alternatives to these connections, their sudden or abrupt interruption would destroy or seriously destabilize the entire economic structure and the very fabric of society in these countries.

Thus, their tendency is to support "reformist" and evolutionary solutions for "change" in South Africa.

These are solutions which would, in the final analysis, perpetuate the dominance of Western investments and capital, which care little if their governmental agents are black or white.

The axiom "business is business" uses the mask of racism or tolerance, according to the dance and the occasion....

Indeed, what interests capital is the song, not the singer.

If Reagan is supporting Botha at this time, it is because he has still not perceived in South Africa conditions ripe enough to have his song sung by a black singer.

At present, South Africa exports to African countries goods worth more than 5 times the total of its imports.

It is obvious that this is extremely important for South Africa itself. Because of a restricted and limited domestic market as a result of "apartheid," and in terms of its own production, South Africa needs to preserve its strongly positive trade balance just as a man dying of thirst needs water.

It even needs to increase its sales abroad, and such was also one of the goals of that ephemeral hope called "constellation of states."

If Pretoria does not constantly increase its exports, it will be unable to derive the same profits and consequently to award the same dividends for those investments it avidly needs, and that are provided by the West.

However, the situation is still more tragic for those African countries that are dependent on South Africa.

They do not possess industrial infrastructures and are not sufficiently developed to be able to carry out a onesided break with a crucial supplier, which has the added advantage of being located close by, with all the benefits deriving from this in terms of transport tariffs, rapidity, etc.

Therefore, the alternative of resorting to other suppliers outside the continent is not viable for these countries. For the moment, there is no nation that could replace South Africa in this field, at the level of the entire continent.

In regard to the commonly-agreed-upon strategy to liquidate the system of "apartheid," this is the cycle of dependence created by underdevelopment in which Africa's problems are situated.

This is why any sanctions to be applied to South Africa could not be compulsorily carried out by many of the African countries. This is also why these countries should find, within the SADCC, not only the inspiration to break out of their underdevelopment, but also the effective impulse on the road that will lead to an Africa where the wished-for and definitive burial of "apartheid" will come true.

CSO: 4728/25

WFP FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR TEA SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] (AIM)--The World Food Program (WFP) has approved food assistance intended to support the agricultural and social development of the tea industry in Zambezia Province, this country's most important tea growing area.

A communique from the WFP office in Maputo states that the aid, valued at more than \$22.6 million (more than 790 million meticais), consists of corn, beans, canned fish, and vegetable oils and covers all transportation and handling expenses.

It is expected that the local sale of that food donation will yield the sum of \$13.5 million (about 472.5 million meticais), which will be invested in the tea growing zones. About 40 percent of the funds will be invested in the crop and in animal breeding in areas adjoining the tea plantations. One-third of the funds will be used to improve the social infrastructure, including the construction of worker housing, schools, and public drinking fountains.

The rest of the money will be used to finance forestry projects for supplying charcoal and wood, build access roads into the zone, train 150 workers, and set up a reserve fund to cover possible cost increases.

It is anticipated that the project, which is to last 3 years, will permit stabilization of the currently seasonal work force in the tea industry, making it permanent. The work force fluctuates between 12,000 and 26,000 seasonal workers.

Mozambique's Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for the project, which will be managed by EMOCHA [expansion unknown].

This is the largest development project ever financed in Mozambique by the WFP. Last November, agreement was reached on a similar project involving almost \$19.5 million (about 682.5 million meticais) and intended to support forestry development in Manica and Maputo provinces.

11798  
CSO: 4728/14

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

USSR CULTURAL COOPERATION STUDIED--Graca Machel, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of education and culture of Mozambique, who is in the USSR on a work visit, was received last Monday by Petre Demichev, minister of culture of that country. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and camaraderie, a number of questions related to the expansion of Mozambican-Soviet cooperation in the field of culture and the arts were discussed. This would strengthen the friendly relations between our country and the Soviet Union. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 81 p 1]

FRENCH BUSINESSMEN--Five French businessmen, representing nine Marseille companies arrived yesterday morning in Maputo to establish contact with a number of Mozambican export-import firms. The businessmen, who belong to the Exporters' Association of Marseille, will remain in Mozambique 3 days. Gilbert Oulbadja, the head of the group, stated upon arrival that they are interested in purchasing from Mozambique, among other products, vegetable oil. He added that the French companies would like to sell, in turn, industrial machinery, spare parts for vehicle motors, construction materials and electric equipment. It is expected that a number of commercial agreements will be signed during this visit. Economic and trade relations between France and Mozambique have been increasing, and this is the second French delegation to visit Mozambique this month. A banking delegation left Maputo last weekend, following discussions for the financing of some development projects in Mozambique, including cotton production, ports and railroads. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 81 p 8]

PORtUGUESE RADIO COOPERATION--Radio Mozambique and the Portuguese Broadcasting Organization signed a cooperation agreement yesterday in Lisbon. According to this agreement, there will be an exchange of musical, literary and cultural radio productions between the two countries. Leite de Vasconcelos, director general of Radio Mozambique, stated after the signing of the agreement that this represents an important step forward in the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Mozambique and Portugal. The document just signed is part of a protocol signed between the two countries which envisages future agreements, notably in the areas of television and filmmaking. Leite de Vasconcelos stressed the importance of such agreements, which make possible the increase of news exchanges between the two countries within the context of mutual respect for the ideological differences of the two nations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 81 p 8]

ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--A delegation from the League of Italian Cooperatives arrived on Saturday in Maputo to study with Mozambican authorities the possibility of increasing and expanding cooperation in the field of agriculture. The first phase of such cooperation would involve the green areas of the city of Maputo. The Italian delegation includes an official and an agronomist from the League of Cooperatives; it will travel to the province of Zambezia, where it will work on development projects in Namacurra. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jun 81 p 2]

PORtUGUESE SHIP REPAIR COOPERATION--Beira--A vocational training school at the basic level is to begin operating at RENAB (Beira Ship Repair Enterprise) next August. The future school, which will have the support of technicians from the Portuguese firm of SETENNAVE (Setubal Shipyards Corporation), will operate in the building once occupied by the former Beira Engineering. To begin with, it will take students having some occupational experience with ships, especially in the fields of boilermaking, tubing, diesel engineering, machinery, and tools. Those fields, incidentally, constitute the subject matter of the school's first four classes. The need for a school of this type arises from the importance of raising the level of technical-vocational knowledge among the workers in the field of ship repairs, in which RENAB occupies an outstanding place in this country. It is emphasized that that enterprise has the biggest drydock in the country--a good source for earning foreign exchange. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jun 81 p 1] 11798

CANADIAN HUMANITARIAN AID--Miscellaneous working equipment, including teaching materials and spare parts for measuring instruments and valued at 175,000 meticais, has been given to ELETROMOC [expansion unknown] by CUSO-SUCO [Canadian University for Service Overseas], a Canadian humanitarian organization. The equipment is intended for the telecommunications section in the Assistance Department of that electricity, electronics, and communications enterprise. CUSO-SUCO is a private Canadian humanitarian organization founded in 1961. It provides assistance and help in various fields to developing countries. The organization's funds are provided by the government and other private organizations in that North American country. In mid-March the organization held a regional meeting in our country. The equipment in question was delivered by the CUSO representative in Mozambique. The ceremony was attended by ELETROMOC's manager and a few of its workers. This gift is significant because although it does not totally eliminate the shortage of proper equipment for the work done in that enterprise, it does reduce the gap. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jun 81 p 4] 11798

DPRK TECHNICAL COOPERATION--At a ceremony held yesterday morning at the facilities of the AGRO-ALFA [expansion unknown] enterprise in Maputo, the DPRK ambassador accredited to Mozambique delivered a gift addressed to Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The gift consists of a double-suction centrifugal pump, the first of its kind to be produced entirely in our country by Mozambican and Korean workers. It was accepted on President Samora Machel's behalf by Antonio Branco, minister of industry and power. A pump identical to the one delivered yesterday is already operating at the Mozambique Sugar Company, and mass production is now underway. For that production to continue,

the Korean cooperation workers and Mozambican workers, who participated in putting the pump together at the Beira Foundry and the MOTEENA [expansion unknown] enterprise, are currently working on the planning and design of the factory, which will be located in Mozambique. One aspect stressed by our country's minister of industry and power was the effort made by the Korean workers in the technical training of their Mozambican colleagues. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 81 p 3] 11798

CGO: 4728/14

BILL TO GIVE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO ISLANDS PLANNED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

FISHERMEN and sea travellers in distress will have the right to land and seek help or safety on any island if a new Amendment Bill to this effect is passed at the next sitting of the People's Assembly.

The *Right of Access to Islands Amendment Bill* published this week, will allow a person faced with an emergency (described in the Bill as circumstances where life, health or property is endangered or likely to be endangered) to land on any privately owned island.

However, such a person will have access only to that part of the island necessary

for his safety or help. The proposed law specifies that such a person must not wander around the island at will but will have to go directly to its settlement. He must report the emergency to the owner of the island, or his agent, as soon as practicable.

A person making use of the access right will have to do as little damage as possible and will not be allowed to enter any building at will.

Anyone, such as an island owner or his agent, who obstructs a person making use of this right could be fined a maximum of R 5,000 and sentenced to a year in jail.

CSO: 4700

ANNUAL REPORT OF MONETARY AUTHORITY RELEASED

Victoria NATION in English 12 Jun 81 pp 3, 5

[Text] Against a background of worldwide recession and inflation, business conditions, particularly in the private sector, were slack and signs of activity could be seen mostly in the public sector.

The general level of production in 1979 was maintained during 1980 with a modest growth in manufacturing compensating for small declines in agriculture and fishing. More activity was evident in the construction sector. While output in tourist-related businesses declined, the financial sector showed gains.

#### Money and credit

The financial survey in the report reviews monetary aspects of the national economy.

Private sector credit expanded only to a moderate extent from R. 156 million at end-1979 to R. 171 million at end-1980. Most of the increase of R. 11 million was, however, accounted for by loans and advances to parastatal companies.

While credit to agriculture, fishing and tourism remained almost stagnant, and credit to manufacturing made a modest gain, advances to the trade sector rose markedly.

During the year, Government borrowed almost exclusively from the Monetary Authority in the form of short-term advances, but as tax receipts and external aid funds became available in larger amounts during the latter part of the year, its short-term borrowing from the Monetary Authority was fully repaid by December.

Money (i.e. currency with the public and demand deposits) increased in 1980 by 21.6 per cent to R. 139 million, while money supply (i.e. money plus quasi money and government deposits) rose by 24.6 per cent to R. 321 million at the end of the year. With the growth of deposits outpacing the growth of advances, commercial banks as a group were generally liquid during 1980. Interest rates remained unchanged from 1979.

### **Government finance**

Public sector performance continued to provide strong support to the economy. Provisional data indicates that the recurrent budget in 1980 was almost in balance at about R. 375 million despite a transfer of R. 15 million to

1980 was a difficult financial year for Seychelles, largely because of the worldwide recession which affected many sectors of the economy. Tourism, for example, suffered a 10 per cent setback compared with the previous year. Yet despite these problems, the country's finances stayed on a sound footing, with the balance of payments showing a surplus at the year-end thanks to large inflows of official capital. That is the conclusion of the Seychelles Monetary Authority's annual report for 1980, which has just been published. The report, a summary of which appears below, gives a detailed analysis of economic conditions. It also reviews the Authority's work in 1980 and briefly covers economic conditions that have a bearing on Seychelles' economy.

the Development Fund. Capital expenditure reached a record level of R. 190 million, just short of the planned expenditure of R. 205 million for 1980.

Although substantial finance for development expenditure came from abroad, a healthy trend towards greater reliance on local resources has become noticeable. A total of R. 54 million in domestic finance was mobilised for investment in capital projects as also in new parastatal companies.

### **Balance of payments**

The external account was adversely affected by a weak performance of the tourism sector, which together with increased expenditure on imports and foreign travel accounted for a heavy current account deficit. Nevertheless, a substantial inflow of official funds not only covered the deficit but also helped to generate a surplus of R. 46.6 million in the overall balance of payments.

### **Prices**

According to the retail price index for all income groups, prices rose by 13.5 per cent in 1980. For the low income group, the increase was 12.5 per cent compared to 13 per cent in the previous year. Such increases were not out of line with the international price behaviour in 1980. The major cause of price increases was cost inflation at sources of supply abroad with rupee depreciation also contributing.

### **Monetary Authority's performance**

Since its inception in December 1978, the Monetary Authority has been able to develop nearly all its statutory functions and has achieved a satisfactory level of efficiency. The Monetary Au-

horiy has begun to take shape as a central banking institution.

### Reserves

As a result of large inflows of official capital, the external reserve held by the Monetary Authority rose sharply from R. 67.8 million at the end of 1979, to R. 119.7 million at the end of 1980. The external reserve, together with the face value of gold and silver coins in circulation on December 31, represented 112.7 per cent of the demand liabilities of the Monetary Authority as at that date, as against the statutory reserve requirement of 70 per cent.

### New currency notes

New currency notes in the name of the Monetary Authority were placed in circulation during the first quarter of 1980. After the issue of new currency notes, old issues were gradually withdrawn from circulation and demonetized on October 1, 1980.

### Export promotion

In 1980, the Monetary Authority adopted two measures to promote export industries. Firstly, the requirement that all foreigners wishing to invest in Seychelles must bring sufficient capital into the country was relaxed in August in favour of those who wish to start or are already engaged in export industries.

Such investors would be allowed to borrow from the commercial banks a certain proportion of the funds required for capital expenditure. Secondly, a scheme was introduced in October to provide concessionary finance to meet working capital requirements of export industries.

### Crédit regulation

In the middle of August, limitations were placed by the Monetary Authority against further expansion of bank credit to the wholesale and retail trade. This measure was taken to slow down the acceleration in bank advances to this sector and thus achieve a more balanced distribution of bank credit to various sectors of the economy.

### Bankers' clearing house

In September 1980 an agreement was reached between the Monetary Authority and the six commercial banks to establish a bankers' clearing house. Cheque clearings commenced on October 1, and a daily average of 876 items were cleared multilaterally during the fourth quarter of the year.

### Bank inspections

The Monetary Authority began a programme of bank inspections during the year. Altogether three banks were inspected during the period September to December.

**Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1980**

**CAPITAL, RESERVE AND LIABILITIES**

	R	1980 R	1979 R
<b>CAPITAL</b>			
Authorised		5,000,000	5,000,000
Paid up		1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>GENERAL RESERVE</b>		10,000,000	7,469,586
<b>CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION</b>		65,546,285	56,339,108
<b>DEPOSITS</b>			
Government	1,798,003		725,568
Banks	23,458,763		2,433,113
Others	48,927		30,943
Special	17,875,035		4,864,067
	<hr/>	43,180,728	<hr/>
		8,051,691	<hr/>
<b>ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS</b>		2,249,644	1,124,820
<b>OTHER LIABILITIES</b>		8,835,357	3,659,453
	<hr/>	130,812,014	<hr/>
		77,644,658	<hr/>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>EXTERNAL RESERVE</b>			
Balances held abroad	66,006,312		17,644,453
Foreign securities	49,769,010		47,399,053
Reserve tranche with I. M. F.	3,615,034		2,081,780
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	349,332		708,695
	<hr/>	119,739,688	67,833,981
<b>GOLD AND SILVER COINS</b>		2,828,558	2,855,513
<b>SEYCHELLES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES</b>		1,512,700	2,394,280
<b>ADVANCES</b>		—	2,000,000
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>		6,731,068	2,560,884
	<hr/>	130,812,014	<hr/>
		77,644,658	<hr/>

**SEYCHELLES MONETARY AUTHORITY**

**Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended  
31st December, 1980**

	13 months to 1980 31st December, 1979	
INCOME	R	R
Commission, discount, interest and other income	16,843,871	9,672,853
 <b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Administrative expenses	761,118	463,354
Currency expenses	1,347,482	1,294,953
Depreciation and maintenance of property	160,774	61,046
Interest payments	1,714,057	246,862
	3,983,431	2,066,215
<b>Net profit before appropriation</b>	<b>12,860,440</b>	<b>7,606,638</b>
Transfer to general reserve	2,530,414	3,803,319
Transfer to Government Con- solidated Fund	10,330,026	3,803,319
	12,860,440	7,606,638

**Annual accounts**

High interest rates abroad accounted for a very satisfactory growth of Monetary Authority income in 1980. Compared to the previous accounting period, income for 1980 rose by 74.1 per cent to R. 16.84 million while expenditure was up by 92.8 per cent to R. 3.98 million.

The operational results showed net profits of R. 12.86 million. Of this amount, R. 2.53 million was allocated to the general reserve, and the balance was transferred to the Government Consolidated Fund. The general reserve therefore stood at R. 10 million on December 31.

**Outlook for 1981**

Economic conditions in 1981 are not likely to be much different from 1980. Prospects for a quick up-turn in the tourist industry are not in sight because of the continuing recession or slow growth in the countries constituting the major tourist market for Seychelles. Inflation is not likely to disappear as an international malaise during 1981.

With the decline in private sector activity, the public sector will have increasing responsibility to maintain the momentum of economic activity in the country. The task of the Monetary Authority will be to ensure that monetary conditions exist that will be conducive to reasonable viability in both domestic and external sectors of the economy.

CSO: 4700

## LIBERATION DAY CELEBRATIONS DESCRIBED

Victoria NATION in English 8 Jun 81 pp 1, 10

[TEN]

**P**RRESIDENTIAL speeches calling for more hard work and discipline to complement the notable successes of four years of socialist revolution, an unprecedented display of discipline, initiative and determination by an invigorated youth and the joy of the people of Praslin as their island switches on to public electricity — these are the things for which June 5, 1981, will be remembered most.

The day also saw official launchings of two multi-million-rupee construction projects and the openings of two district creches which accentuated the country's commitment to the all-round development of our children.

It was the first mass demonstration of the fruits of that commitment to children, however, that attracted the most attention and appreciation.

From 10 o'clock on Friday morning a packed People's Stadium — many, many more could not get in for lack of space — cheered, laughed and blinked back tears of joy, emotion and pride, as some 3,000 children aged between six and 16 crashed their feet in unison, marched

and goose-stepped with unexpected, military-like precision and evoked gasps of admiration with acrobatics, tumbling and mass displays.

### Spectacular

This year, and for the first time since the Revolution it commemorates, the traditional June 5 parade put aside the usual military and adult participation of soldiers, sailors, militiamen, policemen, workers and party

members. Instead, the field was handed over completely to the youth, who, for another first, added the spectacular displays that helped carry the day.

The crowd were still taking their places when the Seychelles Police Band marched in from the south gate opening into the Zom Lib public garden.

The parade's Pioneer Second-in-Command, 14-year-old Valerie Jumeau of Beau Vallon led in the children. First came 12 platoons of goose-stepping Young Pioneers and Pioneers in their dazzling red, white, yellow and green.

Then the crowd buzzed with excitement as 12 brown, red and beige detachments from the National Youth Service, with alternating boys' and girls' platoons, marched for the first time before the general public. It was the NYS's first participation in force in any mass parade or spectacle and they came through with flying colours.

Last, but not least, came schoolchildren from 22 of Mahé's schools, each platoon in its uniform. The field was a mass of colour as nearly 1,500 youngsters came stiffly to attention.

The Second-in-Command then handed the parade over to the NYS's Parade Commander, 17-year-old Patrick Pierre of Pascal Village, who, in turn, ordered the flag guard on to the field.

The guard's eight members were equally divided between the Pioneers and the NYS with the former guarding the Seychelles People's Progressive Front colours. The NYS was entrusted with the state flag.

## President René: 'Proof that the New Society Is a Step Closer'

It was 9.45 a.m. as the whole parade stood-at-ease to await the Head of State.

When the President had arrived to receive the general salute, the march-past began.

The crowd applauded, the national and party colours dipped in salute and the dust soon rose to form a haze over the smartly stepping children's flag-guard. Left, right, left, right: arms still by the side; backs stiff; body leaning back slightly; eyes right; and shoes crashing in unison — rank after rank, platoon after platoon marched past the grandstand seemingly unaware of the deafening cheers and scurrying photographers and TV cameramen.

Mention must be made of 10-year-old Young Pioneer platoon leader, Jorey Michel of the Anse Royale troop. Last year he was one of the two mascots who stole the show by goose-stepping untiringly from the New Port car park to Freedom Square!

This year he again outshone everyone in a display of proud and vigorous marching and precision, far beyond his years and a perfect

example to his comrades. He was rewarded with especially loud applause and cheers from a crowd which had not forgotten last year's performance.

Special applause also greeted the NYS students, who surprised everyone with what they could do only four months after entering their Village. The girls in particular made a lasting impression by outmarching the boys.

As the children came by, the pride and pleasure of the President, standing to take the salute in the VIP enclosure, was evident for all to see.

Discipline, hard work and responsibility was President René's message to the nation. Despite the obvious successes of four years of revolutionary struggle, the Head of State said it was no time to rest. There was still much to be done, still many "good-for-nothings" and "parasites" to be taught a lesson.

The crowd applauded loudly each time Mr. René denounced those retarding the development of the rest of the

people. The road ahead was still hard, the President cautioned, and the combined ard determined effort of the whole society was needed to succeed.

### "All equal"

President René paid tribute to the youth in the parade, describing them as a sure sign that the new society "where we are all brothers and where we are all equal" was a step nearer. (See our Souvenir Issue published on June 5, for the full text of the speech).

After the speech the parade marched off the field, past the grandstand and the President and round to the terrace where seats had been reserved for the children.

The marchers were still settling down when 336 Young Pioneers and Pioneers marched on to the field for the first mass youth display since the Independence celebrations five years ago.

Waving red, white and green batons, the Pioneers swayed, stamped their feet, marched, knelt, sat, bent and did an assortment of movements to music from the Po-

lice Band. Their finale was spectacular.

Suddenly wheeling round on their heels, the Pioneers started an intricate and, to the crowd, confusing pattern of precision, formation and inter-marching that ended with them sitting in four groups forming the letters S.P.P.F. Each group shouted out, one after the other, the letter they had formed.

Next came the acrobatics and tumbling display by 22 Pioneers, including two girls, dressed in red and green. The crowd gasped in wonder and applauded enthusiastically as the children twisted, somersaulted, cartwheeled and formed an assortment of human pillars and pyramids, all of them dazzling balancing acts.

Then it was the turn of the NYS display. The Service put 640 students on the field, many of whom had been in the parade minutes earlier. With the students wearing different shades of red, brown and white, the display formed the letters 5th June.

After a final general salute with the NYS display team still on the field, the President and Mrs. René left the stadium to the crowd's applause, evidently well pleased with what they had seen and with the promise the event held for the future of the Seychellois people and their socialist Revolution.

CSO: 4700

## SEYCHELLES

### NEW ENTRY REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED

Victoria NATION in English 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Government has announced new immigration regulations for the entry, stay and work in Seychelles of immigrants and visitors. The regulations come into force this month and are in line with the immigration decree of 1979.

Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis, who is the Minister responsible for immigration, explained the regulations published in the 25th edition of the official Government Gazette. He said that the new rules are aimed at removing pre-revolutionary discrepancies and irregularities for the entry and stay in Seychelles of immigrants and visitors.

The new regulations also stipulate clearly the framework for the removal from Seychelles of undesirable persons and others who commit

offences incompatible with the well-being of the state.

Minister Berlouis pointed out that for the state to deal with visitors from the outside world in a spirit of fraternity and in line with international law, it was necessary to set out regulations that will be clear for immigrants and visitors. He stressed that the state will seek to protect visitors staying or living in Seychelles.

The following kinds of permits now need to be applied for by entrants into Seychelles depending on the nature of their arrival:

- Residence permits given to persons with family or domestic connections with Seychelles and who, in the opinion of the Minister responsible for Immigration, will make some special contribution to the economic, social or cultural life of Seychelles.

- Gainful occupation permits to be applied to persons who consider themselves capable of securing gainful occupation in Seychelles.

- Visitors' and temporary permits.

The Minister said previous classification of permits giving no further details by applicants have been abolished and all those who were granted such permits for residence or stay of gainful occupation in the country will need to re-apply to him through the Chief Immigration Officer.

Immigration controls for people arriving or departing by air will be open at the Pointe Larue International Airport 24 hours a day.

People arriving or leaving by sea will have to pass through the immigration control at Port Victoria. Services there will be operated from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day.

GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES NORTHLUME HOTEL

Victoria NATION in English 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Northolme Hotel at Glacis has been acquired by the Government, it was confirmed yesterday by Dr. Maxime Ferrari, Minister of Planning and Development.

The hotel's former owner, Mr. Atkinson, after meeting difficulties in his plans to raise additional funds to improve the place, offered the hotel for sale and the Government has handed it over to the parastatal which has been established to work in the hotel sector — the Compagnie Seychelloise de Promotion Hôtelière, known as COSPROH

Mr. Atkinson had already spent a considerable sum on improving the Northolme Hotel in recent years, but more was needed if the hotel was to be made economically viable.

The Chairman of COSPROH, Mr. Robert Grand-

court, who is also Principal Secretary for Economic Development, Planning and Housing, said the acquisition of the hotel was a move to allow the Government to participate more in the economic development of the country so that the benefits would be made available to the whole population.

COSPROH will study ways to put in more investment in the hotel's business and to increase staff productivity. The hotel, with its location, has potential for further development, he said.

COSPROH recently acquired the Flying Dutchman hotel on Praslin and will soon build a training hotel of luxury class — the Hôtel des Palmes — at North East Point.

## SEYCHELLES

### CUBANS DONATE TO CONFERENCE CENTER

Victoria NATION in English 10 Jun 81 p 1

(Text)

THE FIRST foreign donation towards building the Seychelles People's Progressive Front International Conference Centre was presented yesterday, only four days after the party president, Mr. Albert René, made an appeal for international as well as local support for the project.

In a exemplary and touching gesture of solidarity with a fellow socialist revolution, the Cuban diplomatic and technical staff in Seychelles have contributed R. 30,000 from their personal living allowances.

The SPPF National Treasurer, Mr. Esmé Jumeau, on receiving the cheque from Dr. Pastor Diaz, one of three Cuban doctors working in Seychelles, said he had been both touched and impressed by the prompt reaction and sincere personal effort shown.

The Front was all the more grateful, he said, knowing that the Cuban staff in Seychelles lived modestly on small allowances and yet managed to save the money donated.

It was fitting that the first foreign contribution should come from another revolutionary, socialist, non-aligned and developing nation, he added.

Ever since they arrived in the Republic towards the end of last year, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Orlando Fournier, who was present yesterday, and the three medical staff had been putting aside part of their allowances for a worthy cause.

"When we heard the call by President René and Mr. Jumeau to other friendly peoples to lend a hand in the conference centre project,

there was no doubt as to which cause this money would go" he said.

Before laying the foundation-stone of the conference centre on June 5, Mr. Rene called on friendly nations to support the project, whether financially or materially, just as they had contributed to the construction of the Maison du Peuple.

CSO: 4700

ESTABLISHMENT OF SAVINGS BANK REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Savings Bank Act recently passed by the People's Assembly to set up the Seychelles Savings Bank will go a long way to encouraging individual financial discipline vital in building a self-reliant society.

This was the view of the Principal Secretary for Finance, Mr Guy Morel, explaining the Act.

Mr Morel said the Bank, whose operation has been approved by the Assembly, is "essentially a People's Bank" and as such will encourage people to save at all levels.

The Savings Bank Act 1981 became operational in January and the President, as the Minister responsible for Finance, has already spelled out savings bank regulations which came into force on May 21 and were published in the Official Gazette.

The regulations allow, among other things, a deposit account to be opened by a person from ten years old in his own name.

An account may also be opened by a person under ten

years old represented by a parent or guardian. Associations, corporate or unincorporated bodies, friendly or charitable organisations may also open deposit accounts.

Business scope of the Savings Bank will include the issuing of savings bonds or stamps, prize draws and loans not exceeding R 15,000 to depositors. This, however, is a long-term aim, when the Bank moves into areas of commercial banking such as obtaining deposits and lending.

Other business—transactions of the Bank include purchasing foreign currency and travellers' cheques.

The Bank will be open to the public daily except on Sundays and public holidays. Hours of business and any change to those hours will be published.

The Seychelles Savings Bank is a successor to the Post Office Savings Bank and is now set up as a separate organisation directly under the Department of Finance.

SPPF SECRETARIAT MOVES INTO NEW 'HOME'

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

OBSERVANT passers-by on Latamer Road will have noticed that since Monday, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front flag, missing from the Maison du Peuple flag-pole up to now, has finally joined the state colours at the new party headquarters: The SPPF secretariat has finally moved into its own "home".

Member of the Central Executive Committee and Chief Coordinator, Mrs. Sylvette Frichot, said yesterday morning that the staff expect to be comfortably settled in on the third floor of the building by the end of this week, and that visitors should now call at the Maison du Peuple instead of at the old Le Chantier Headquarters.

The Front has taken up the whole of the third floor with rooms for all office bearers and coordinators and a conference room for the meetings of the Central Executive Committee.

The other two floors of the building hold the offices of the SPPF's union, women's and co-operative affiliates, and of the National Council for Children, all of which moved in before.

The SPPF's predecessor, the opposition Seychelles People's United Party, formed in 1964, worked out of a rickety, old wooden building on Francis Rachel Street opposite the petrol station until 1979. Then, as the SPPF since 1978, the party moved to le Chantier leaving the old building to the National Workers Union.

SEYCHELLES

NATION'S BIGGEST WAREHOUSE NEARS COMPLETION

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

IN A FEW weeks time, works on the biggest warehouse ever to be erected in Seychelles will be completed and the building handed over to its owner, the Seychelles Commodity Company (SEYCOM).

The new warehouse on newly reclaimed land at the northern section of the New Port covers an area of well over 5,000 square metres and

could be enlarged according to plans.

The construction of the R 5 million warehouse, comprising a pre-fabricated steel frame is also one of the biggest contracts ever undertaken by Works Enterprises Limited. The company started work on it in mid-November last year and hopes to hand it over to the client next month. The warehouse has an attached

concrete office building at the front.

With this new gigantic warehouse, SEYCOM hopes to stock up more commodities to assure supplies of certain goods up to three months. In the fight against inflation, the new warehouse in being able to stock up large quantities of goods will help regulate price increases of imported commodities.

SAP

CSO: 4700

SEYCHELLES

BRIEF

SHIP CONVERTED--Engineers have been busy this week converting the Cinq Juin inter-island ferry into a tanker to carry its first cargo of fuel for the Baie Ste. Anne, Praslin, electricity power station. The conversion will not affect the ship's role as a cargo and transport vessel for the outer islands. The ship is having its ballast water tanks--with a combined volume of 130 cubic metres cleaned and converted to take oil. The work includes the installation of machinery to pump the oil out of the tanks. On its first trip as a tanker on June 16 the Cinq Juin will also carry other material, including electricity poles, for the continuing electrification of Praslin. On its return the ship will carry other equipment used in setting up the network.  
[Text] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Jun 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

SALVATION FRONT REPUDIATES SUMMIT--Everybody is fully aware that the Somali people are tired of the terrorist rule of Mohamed Siad Barre. Everybody is aware that Mohamed Siad Barre does not represent the Somali people and that he is not the head of state of the Somali nation, but is only clinging to power by force of arms. Everybody is aware that fierce fighting is going on inside the country--a civil war. Everybody is aware that the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] is administering some parts of the country. Everybody is aware that the SSF is the only hope of the Somali people. The decision of the SSF states that Afweynah [Mohamed Siad Barre] regime do not represent the Somali people. Because the SSF is not represented at the 18th session of the OAU heads of state, the SSF will not respect the results of that session. The SSF Political Committee further states that the SSF will pursue and uphold the interests of the Somali people. Therefore, whatever, Afweynah and his regime either say or do in the name of the Somali people in order to get recognition from the other African heads of states, will not be recognized or respected by the SSF. [Text] [Statement from the Political Committee of the Somali Salvation Front on the 18th OAU Summit Conference being held in Nairobi] [EA252312 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 25 Jun 81]

CSO: 4503/5

## UGANDA SURVIVING ON INTERNATIONAL AID

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 5 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by Marie-Therese Delboulbes: "Magendo and the D System: A New Art of Living in Uganda"]

[Text] Floating currency, elimination of price controls, a heavy increase in the cost of beer and gasoline: These are the main budget measures for 1981-1982 announced on Monday, 1 June, by President Obote. The Ugandan chief of state, who is also minister of finance, told Parliament: "Available foreign currency will henceforth be put on the market to be sold freely and the rate of exchange will vary depending on supply and demand," Obote said.

Can these measures, which one might label as "bold," arrive in time to improve a political and especially economic situation that is more than catastrophic, an economy about which everyone agrees that it is characterized by *magendo*, the parallel market, and the "D system"?

After 8 years of a dictatorship and 2 years of political upheavals, "Uganda is economically ill, suffering from a serious malady that requires a surgical operation," President Milton Obote recently said in announcing an initial series of economic measures.

He detailed more measures on 1 June on the occasion of the presentation of the budget. In particular, it is a matter of allowing the shilling to float and of increasing the price of certain products. Henceforth, the shilling "will be sold freely and its rate will be determined by supply and demand," President Obote said. The president is also minister of finance.

Uganda is ill, very ill, and the doctors called to its bedside: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which would grant it aid amounting to \$197 million, and the World Bank, which already extended a credit of \$70 million, perhaps to come before the end of the year, are very concerned about their patient's state of health. Uganda has in fact become a case apart and certainly holds price records. For example, a liter of gasoline now costs 54 Ugandan shillings (1 shilling = approximately 1.58 French francs), an egg costs 20 shillings, 1 kilogram of meat, 300 shillings, and a bit of soap, 200 shillings.

But as the people of Kampala are fond of saying, one can find a hired killer for 10,000 shillings: The cost of living is certainly high in Kampala, but a life is not worth much!

#### D System

And yet, life goes on. Surviving is an art at which the Ugandans are past masters and its corollary is *de brouillardise*, commonly called the "D system," and *magendo*, the black market. Despite the nearly empty show windows, the streets that have become an obstacle course through the potholes and remnants of pavement, the useless, closed gas stations, life continues. How?

The D system and *magendo* have become full-time occupations for some. For others, like white-collar workers and civil servants, they are a part-time job. One can find nearly everything in Kampala: soy oil (gift from the United States), powdered milk (Red Cross gift), butter oil (gift from the EEC), at low prices if one has money and knows the connections. In the market districts, the *magendo*ists swarm, offering you Tanzanian or other cigarettes, probably from the army's store, for 150 shillings minimum. In the hotels, if there is no beer and sometimes no water, there is whiskey. "D system oblige."

#### Where To Find Gas

If life stops at 1800 hours in the capital, despite the lifting of the curfew in January, during the day, the cars continue to circulate. Where do they find gas? D system again. For the privileged, it is always possible to buy a jerry can of gas on the black market (cost: 4,000 shillings for 20 liters) or they can try to line up at the depots of companies which in principle reserve their oil for government agencies. Recently, about a dozen employees of one company were arrested for *magendo* and last week, three employees of an Italian company were murdered by armed men who stopped their tank truck.

In order to get a little money, all is fair, even the most sinister means. "The desire to grow rich overnight through the use of weapons and murder, cultivated in our society during Amin's regime, has continued to survive and haunt us," President Obote recently said himself.

Faced with this situation, the authorities in Kampala are forced to act with firmness. In order to get the economy back on its feet, with respect to certain crops such as coffee, which represents over 90 percent of the country's foreign currency income, the president announced a series of increases on 1 May aimed at stimulating production and short-circuiting the lucrative smuggling. A kilogram of Robusta coffee will henceforth be worth 20 shillings. But as one foreign observer remarked, with a kilo of coffee, a peasant cannot even buy a box of matches, which cost 25 shillings outside of Kampala. At least in the southern part of the country, peasants manage to subsist only in a closed circuit, having learned under Amin no longer to count on a deliquescent state. But in certain districts that are cut off by the army's barriers, the basic commodities do not arrive: Oil, sugar, salt and kerosene are scarce. The trucks no longer come and the coffee, mainly grown by small farmers, remains stored, awaiting better times.

Uganda is on the brink of the precipice and hangs on only through international aid, aid that is becoming increasingly limited: Most of the foreign countries are adopting a wait-and-see attitude. As for foreign investors, they hesitate to throw their money down a hole, frightened off as they are by threats of armed opposition movements. In spite of everything, the people in Kampala are managing, thanks to the D system and magendo. Will the bold measures taken on 1 June by Dr Obote succeed in saving a situation that is more than dramatic? It seems difficult to envisage any short-term improvement, at any rate.

#### International Aid

In the meantime, Uganda and the poorer provinces in particular -- such as Karamoja -- are living off of international aid.

Last year, the famine due to the drought and the lack of security decimated the population of this region and the discovery of skeletonlike children on Western television screens launched a vast movement of international solidarity. Today, Karamoja is a "success story," says Mrs Melissa Wells. The UN representative in Uganda states, moreover, that operations underway should continue until the month of August and then gradually come to a close. Even if she complains of not receiving from international donors the money needed to haul food supplies and help (\$350,000 a month for shipping to that province alone), she remains optimistic about the future.

Moreover, this optimism is shared by most of the many benevolent organizations at work in Uganda. "If the rain continues to be satisfactory, the crops will be good," admit two French agronomists who are installing pumps and selecting seed in the province. They recognize, however, that most of the Karamojong are not interested in agriculture and only dream of livestock. A pastoral society does not change overnight.

But the traditions are not lost and the raids of livestock rustlers resumed with the rainfall and the return of livestock to the vast green spaces of the Karamoja. On 18 May, a coalition of several tribes attacked the Jie, one of the seven Karamojong tribes. According to the "Doctors Without Borders" team based in Kotido, 300 persons probably perished in the attack, carried out with submachine guns and not lances.

According to the same witnesses, 25,000 head of livestock out of a total herd of 50,000 changed hands and it is not impossible that a new raid might take place to completely subjugate the Jie, long envied by other tribes. This demonstrates the climate of insecurity that reigns in the region. For example, the city of Moyo, south of the Sudanese border, is still isolated because the track that links it to Arua is not safe and the ferry that operated on the White Nile disappeared in February.

#### Supply Operations

The last supply operations took place in the month of March. Since that time, the only shipments, very limited, have been made by pirogue. An air supply project set up by several organizations does exist, but, they said, "we shall do so only

if the government gives assurance that it will supply its garrison itself." This guarantee has not yet been given and even if -- and this would be exceptional -- relations are good between the soldiers and residents of Moyo (where the army even distributed arms to some civilians), the organizations prefer to wait, refusing to do the work of the Ugandan troops.

In contrast, there is anxious uncertainty along the West Nile. The Tanzanian forces completely evacuated the region on 25 May, leaving a Ugandan army, mainly made up of Acholis, to face a population from which Amin Dada sprang.

Tens of thousands have been living as refugees in Zaire and the Sudan since the month of October. There can be no doubt that this problem will be brought up at the summit conference of presidents Obote, Mobutu and Nimeyri on 5 June in Kinshasa.

Since the Tanzanians evacuated Arua, several civilians have already been killed and part of the inhabitants prefer to go sleep in the busy or even cross the border for the night. Out of the 30,000 persons living in the Moyo district, only 12,000 are left.

The main problem in this region remains security. And yet, thanks to the efforts of the international organizations, the peasants have confidence and are planting on time. Unfortunately, the United Nations plan to put an end to their action on 1 August. What will happen to Uganda and especially the poorer provinces without international aid? (AFP)

11,464

CSO: 4719/23

OBOTE SAYS NO NEED OF TANZANIAN FORCES

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26 May 81 p 26

[Report on AFP interview with President Milton Obote; date and place not given]

[Text] Uganda can stand on its own two feet, despite internal security problems, and no foreign threat justifies the maintenance of Tanzanian forces in the country, Ugandan President Milton Obote said in the course of an interview with AFP (AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE).

The chief of state is preparing to celebrate tomorrow the first anniversary of his return to the country following a long exile in Dar-es-Salaam as a result of a coup d'etat in January 1971 by Idi Amin Dada.

By the end of June, the Tanzanian forces that participated in the spring 1979 liberation will have left the country, leaving Uganda in a more difficult situation than ever.

However, Obote seems at ease and sure of himself when he speaks about the withdrawal of the Tanzanian forces at a time when the underground opposition claims credit for attacks and ambushes. The president believes that at the end of 2 years, "Uganda should be able to stand on its own feet with respect to its security."

"Uganda has no serious foreign problems. There is no reason to think that our neighbors are on the point of attacking us. Under these conditions, why would we need Tanzanians in Uganda? Internal security should not be the task of the army, but of the police and the people in general," he said.

"This does not mean that we will not have to face certain problems," the president admitted. "But we do not expect a serious deterioration in security after the departure of the Tanzanians."

"False Stories"

Taking a sometimes aggressive tone with regard to the press, Obote said that many of his country's problems were "exaggerated" by foreign newsmen, whom he strongly accused of spreading "false stories," anonymous and fantastic claims and of "denigrating the government."

In particular, he denied that students had been killed at the University of Makerere, where police commissioners were attacked in Mbale District on the eve of an international conference in that city close to Kenya.

Obote emphasized that it took years in Europe to rebuild the police and army after the war. "How can West Europe expect Uganda to rebuild its broken army and police in 2 years?" he exclaimed.

With respect to the economy, more exsanguine than ever, Obote said that the situation "differed only in degree from that of the rest of Africa. With the exception, perhaps, of those who have oil, all the African problems suffer from the same problems. Our situation is more acute because we have not had any government for 10 years, which the foreign press too often forgets," he remarked.

The president said that Uganda was pursuing a policy of regional cooperation with all its neighbors. Obote has actually had talks with the chiefs of state of all bordering countries since the beginning of the year. "Naturally," he said, "our needs are greater than the aid that comes," but he was happy with aid from the EEC.

Obote also made an appeal to France for more aid. Noting the French policy with interest, he sighed: "I should have done as your new prime minister and from the very beginning, take measures to support the Ugandan shilling."

It is in Bushenyi, a small city in southwestern Uganda, where he landed last year after nearly 9 years in exile, that Obote will celebrate the anniversary of his return tomorrow.

11,464  
CSO: 4719/23

## BRIEFS

SEVERE FINANCIAL MEASURES--Kampala (REUTER)--Floating currency, elimination of price controls, a heavy increase in the cost of beer and gasoline: These are the main budget measures for 1981-1982 announced on Monday, 1 June, by President Obote. The Ugandan chief of state, who is also minister of finance, told Parliament: "Available foreign currency will henceforth be put on the market to be sold freely and the rate of exchange will vary depending on supply and demand." The announcement brought about a 5-percent drop in the Ugandan shilling on the free market. But while the Ugandan shilling is now comparable in value to the Kenyan shilling, it is possible to obtain 25 Ugandan shillings for 1 Kenyan shilling on the black market. (According to informed sources, making the Ugandan currency float would signify a 95-percent devaluation. It remains to be seen what effect it will have on the black market with neighboring countries, particularly Kenya, where banking circles are very reserved. It should also be noted that at a time when gasoline costs 71 shillings a liter, the salary of a low-level government employee in Uganda is about 2,000 shillings a month.) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jun 81 p 7] 11,464

CSO: 4719/23

## FIRST PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ASSESSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Tonio Sakaika]

(Text)

**THE** official opening by President Banana of the first session of the first Parliament of Zimbabwe on May 14 last year marked the beginning of a new and exciting chapter in the history of the legislative assembly of this country.

The novelty stemmed from the fact that it was the first time an authentic and truly representative legislative assembly had been summoned by an authentic and respected constitutional authority.

The excitement surrounding that historic occasion was part of the general mood of jubilation generated by the people's victory in the pre-independence general elections and the subsequent attainment of independence.

Constitutional historians will no doubt remember May 14 1980 as the day a genuine President addressed a genuine assembly of genuine representatives of a genuine electorate.

Before that assembly lay the unenviable and mammoth task of dismantling a steel network of repressive, unjust and discriminatory legislation and replacing it with an even stronger egalitarian legislative edifice.

By the time the House of Assembly and the Senate rose on May 7 and 14 respectively, much headway had been made towards the realisation of the goals set for Parliament by the President during its first sittings.

Reviewing the past year both the President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa last week expressed satisfaction with the way events had turned out in their respective chambers.

In the main things went "extremely well", although in the early stages experienced Republican Front members tended to want to embarrass inexperienced Ministers by raising "technicalities". However, Ministers were capable of handling the RF members.

Mr Makombe feels that generally RF Senators did not show a strong inimical attitude towards Government policy. "They always criticised, but criticised constructively."

Debates in the House of Assembly, on the other hand, notes the Speaker, opened on a high note of confrontation between ZANU (PF) and RF members.

**DIE-HARD**

This atmosphere persisted until the resignation in October of Wing Commander Rob Gaunt, who held the Highlands seat. Mr Mutasa describes the former MP as "a young Rhodesian" who represented the die-hard wing of the RF.

"He obviously wanted the Rhodesian way of life to continue."

After Mr Gaunt's resignation, says Mr Mutasa, a "healthy atmosphere" pervaded the Lower Chamber. People started speaking out of feeling and not to score political points.

Though debates tended to be lively during the early days, they were not informative: the content was not impressive.

To assist MPs a research unit was formed to dig up necessary information. The unit has been kept so busy that it is now planned to enlarge it.

When he opened Parliament, President Banana outlined what he described as "a very ambitious programme" whose implementation depended on the consolidation of peace and stability.

In his 30-minute address, President Banana spelt out plans to improve wages, health and education services, housing, agriculture and social services.

Parliament proceeded with alacrity to implement these directives. The Minimum Wages Bill took care of some of the workers' grievances, laws were passed making primary education free and health care free for those earning less than \$100 a month; a maximum rent for lodgers was laid down and social benefits were extended to the needy and the disabled.

Bills introduced to end community schools and to end the medical Said of discrimination, caused much controversy, with the RF pitched against the Government. Both pieces of legislation, however, were passed, albeit after RF-inspired ritual divisions.

Both RF opponents also greeted the introduction of the Constitution of Zimbabwe (Amendment) Bill aimed at reducing qualifications for appointment to the Senate Legal Committee, the Judicial Service Commission, and the Public Service Commission.

The Bill's passage was also hindered by disagreement between ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front. Because its passage needed the support of at least 70 MPs, it was delayed from October to May this year, when the two parties finally patched up their differences.

On the whole the legislative record of the first session of the first Parliament of Zimbabwe is impressive. It was aimed at correcting the errors of the past and improving upon the present.

## LOSSES

The House of Assembly lost seven MPs in its first year — the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr George Silunduka, who died, Mr Farai Massango and Dr Ariston Chambati, who were appointed ambassadors; Mr Edmund Shirthuru, who joined the Civil Service, and Mr David Smith and Mr Andre Holland, who resigned.

The existing Parliament Building was adequate for a few people representing a small electorate. Its facilities are now proving inadequate in the changed political circumstances of this country.

The need for a new larger Parliament complex sited appropriately has already been recognised and discussed by the officers of Parliament. They foresee a new building with a large public gallery in which the electorate can sit and watch their representatives in action.

In Zimbabwe the people behind the new rulers appear to continue to regard Parliament as inaccessible to them. The presiding officers would like to see more members of the public visiting Parliament.

Both Mr Makombe and Mr Mutambo stress that Parliament is there because of and for the people.

The past session heard numerous complaints by the RF about premature adjournments due to a shortage of business. The House of Assembly in particular found it necessary to adjourn after, say 30 minutes or less.

Considering the cost to the taxpayer involved in assembling a meeting of Parliament, these complaints appear to have been justified. It is generally agreed that meetings should be called only when there is sufficient business to occupy fully the people's representatives or, of course, when there is an emergency.

But the Speaker ex-

plains that the Lower House has usually been called to meet when there was business considered sufficient. However, the House has often gone through it very quickly, thus necessitating early adjournments.

The second session opening this week promises to be even more interesting than the first.

While only the 30 RF and three UANC members had had parliamentary experience before the last session, the majority in the coming session will have had a year's experience. They will naturally be much more confident and forthright in their contributions.

But perhaps the greatest advantage enjoyed by the coming session will be the absence of "the terrorist" versus "the racist oppressor" attitude that was prevalent during the last.

A better relationship is expected to develop between the black and white members — a development that can only benefit both Parliament and Zimbabwe.

DETAILS ON BULAWAYO MAYOR-ELECT GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 81 p 2

{Text}

**BULAWAYO'S** Mayor-elect, Councillor Nelson Khutshwekanya Ndlovu, is not going to change his lifestyle following his election success.

The 31-year-old leather craftsman, an ex-political detainee, intends to remain in his humble and comfortable home in Tshaka, Luvemba. "It's near enough to town for me," he said in an interview yesterday.

"I do not intend moving from here and would in fact be happy to entertain people there if they do not mind crowding into a small place.

"Of course, the Mayor's Parlour here in the city hall would be used for special functions."

Neither does Mr Ndlovu intend letting his new mayoral status provide free transport for himself.

"I do not have a car at the moment, but I will get one when I have enough money. When I have earned the money from business, then I will buy a car for my day-to-day needs.

"The mayoral car is there and will be used for official functions and that is all.

"Becoming mayor is not going to change my lifestyle at all. One does not become a mayor of a city in order to look for perks. One becomes a mayor to serve the city, and that is what I want to do, simply give my service to the city.

"I do not want any favours from municipal funds. I expect to work my own way and I do not want any perks," he said.

This was also the attitude of the 14 councillors elected with him in the recent elections, he said. "I know them inside out. We all intend to do our best for the whole community of Bulawayo and for this city."

A former advisory board member and businessman, Councillor Ndlovu said his election last Friday as Mayor of Bulawayo came "like a bolt from the blue". "It was a total surprise. I had never imagined it would happen to me."

Asked if he felt anxious at the responsibilities ahead, he said: "What gave me confidence was that it was a unanimous choice. There was no other nomination. I felt that I had the support of the former mayors and councillors."

He in turn looked for the support and co-operation of the "Bulawayo community, both black and white," he said.

Councillor Ndlovu was born in Gwatalima area of Filabusi and attended Wazani mission primary school in that district, then went to Mzingwane Industrial School in Esenzvale.

He became a lecturer in leathercraft at Empadeni Mission, Plumtree, and later inaugural lecturer in leathercraft to the Jairus Jiri Association for 10 years, to the end of 1966.

ZIMBABWE

MUZOREWA PRAISES MUGABE'S HANDLING OF PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

THE president of the United African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has congratulated the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on the attitude he adopted following the demonstrations by about 500 ZANU (PF) women at the Prime Minister's office in Salisbury on Thursday.

The women were protesting against the arrest of ZANU (PF) youths at a UANC rally in Mabvuku last weekend.

Addressing the women, Mr Mugabe told them that, although he would welcome the establishment of a one-party state in Zimbabwe this would not be achieved by banning other political parties.

In a statement yesterday, Bishop Muzorewa said he wished to register the UANC's gratitude and appreciation for the democratic and statesman-like attitude adopted by the Prime Minister.

"I wish to congratulate Mr Mugabe on the stance he took against the undemocratic, oppressive and violent attitude and action of his ZANU (PF) party youths who were arrested for disrupting an authorised UANC rally in Mabvuku and other party members and supporters who were demanding the banning of the UANC," Bishop Muzorewa said.

The statement also registered appreciation of the impartiality exercised by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, and the Zimbabwe Republic Police for their exemplary role in the Mabvuku incident.

Finally the public and the world needs to be informed that some of the so-called staunch ZANU (PF) henchmen, who cause and organise mass confusion and practise oppressive measures against members of rival parties, be they MPs, Government Ministers or just party officials, are band-wagoners who may have been instruments or informers of the RF regime's payroll before joining ZANU (PF).

"We know them on black-and-white records. Their sole purpose in carrying out these heinous activities is to attempt to cover up their past activities by now appearing to be revolutionaries."

DETAILS ON NEW NORMAL SCHOOL GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Work will soon start on a multimillion-dollar secondary teachers' college for Salisbury, the first of four new training institutions planned by the Ministry of Education and Culture to supply the staff for the vastly expanded school system.

In an interview last week a Ministry spokesman said Salisbury City Council had given the Government land on the old Belvedere aerodrome and the first phase of construction would be financed by an American grant.

More than 330 students will register in January next year, "whatever happens" she added.

When finished in three years' time, the college will have 1,000 students, making it the biggest in the country. "We hope that the Americans will finance the other two stages as well.

The money for the first stage came from the Ministry's share of \$20 million grant earlier this year. The rest of the funds allocated to education would be used to set up a college in Gwanda for the Zimbabwe Integrated Teacher Education Course, the fourth such institution in the country.

There were plans to build two more Government primary colleges, one in Victoria Province, and the authorities of the three small private colleges were expanding and upgrading their institutions and would seek affiliate status with the University of Zimbabwe.

This would give nine residential primary colleges plus the four, "or perhaps five" Zintec colleges. "In eight years' time we will have enough qualified primary teachers to staff the entire system with the Zintec colleges taking the main credit.

"We will then change the Zintec system," the spokesman said, "or we will be producing too many teachers. The resident colleges will be able to supply the normal demand, but there will always be a need for upgrading the standards of our teachers."

In Zintec, which will be turning out 3,600 teachers a year when working fully, students spend four months in college before being sent out into the field to teach.

In-service courses are arranged and tutors go to the students.

At the end of four years, if they passed the examinations, the teachers possessed the same university certificates awarded to students of the three-year residential course.

The eight-year projection was even more remarkable when the increased enrollments were considered. "In 10 years' time we will have about one million more primary school pupils. We already have almost 1.7 million," she said.

While future primary enrollments were easy to predict, because such schooling was free, the secondary system was more difficult. But what was known was that there would be a rapid expansion. This year secondary enrollments almost doubled and Form 1 intake almost quadrupled to more than 82,000.

Teachers were in short supply and the only training institutions at present, the University, Gwelo Teachers College and part of Bulawayo Teachers College, were producing just 350 a year.

The Ministry was taking several steps to boost secondary teacher training. "We hope the university will push up the number of graduates and a higher proportion of future intakes at Bulawayo will study as secondary teachers," said the spokesman.

"The Belvedere college--we haven't decided on a name yet--will produce about 330 teachers a year and we are planning a fourth secondary teachers' college although we have yet to decide on the site."

The Ministry was also looking at the possibility of extending the Zintec scheme to secondary teachers, but there were problems as these students needed far more academic training.

While the three teachers colleges and the university should be able to keep up with normal demand once the backlog had been made up, the Ministry was keeping a close eye on primary enrollments.

This year's Grade 1, according to Government statistics, has more than 455,500 pupils compared with 376,000 last year and 166,000 before the war.

The Grade 7 classes, which will provide next year's Form 1 intake, have just 128,000 pupils. "In five years' time we have to be prepared for another big jump in Form 1 enrollment. But we are still looking at our policy," said the spokesman.

She agreed there had been a delay in building the planned 30 rural Government secondary schools. "But we haven't got the money yet. There are also 402 other rural secondary schools planned which will be run by the provincial authorities and missions.

The 402 aided schools will be built by the people in the same way the war-damaged schools are being rebuilt. Grants will be made for certain materials and the people will supply the bricks and the labor.

Municipalities would become involved in building new primary schools in urban areas, a task that up to now has largely been Government responsibility. "No policy has been made yet, but the thinking is in this direction.

"It is a big exercise, expanding the education system," the spokesman said.

CSO: 4700

ZIMBABWE

HUGE BOOST PLANNED FOR RESETTLED FAMILIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Government is forging ahead with the planned resettlement of thousands of families as well as developing the areas that had to be hastily settled before the last rains.

Nine development teams were opening up the new areas, putting in roads and dips, surveying the land and generally building up an essential infrastructure, a spokesman for the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development said yesterday.

Funds were available to help communities build 300 classrooms before the end of the year. The money would be channelled through the provincial authorities, who had overseen much of the reconstruction of schools in the peasant areas.

Communities would be expected to make their own bricks but would be given cement, roofing, windows and doors. They would also build the schools themselves.

In a major move more than 76,000 ha were being bought in the Mayo commercial farming area, north of Rusape, at a cost of \$1.94 million, said the spokesman. Another \$1.7 million would be spent on services and development for the almost 1,800 peasant families to be moved on to the land.

These families all had adequate holdings in the peasant area and would be settled on two models. Some families would live in villages with residents allocated a residential site, 5 ha of arable land and rights in a communal grazing area.

Other families would be settled on a collective system.

Mayo would be the second largest scheme with Tokwe, covering almost 88,000 ha near Fort Victoria, the biggest. So far, more than 438,000 ha had been allocated for resettlement and Government Ministers have said about 2 million ha more had been offered by willing commercial sellers.

The spokesman said half the money for the resettlement exercise was coming from the British, who had always been keen on such a programme.

The resettled families were expected to build their own houses and already there had been some well-constructed homes put up. As profits grew from the development of the land the spokesman expected more and more people to move out of huts.

The land was held on a permit and if the farmer and his family were not using the land properly the permit could be withdrawn.

The spokesman said he was not clear on the status of the schemes with local intensive conservation committees but said the settlers were under the supervision of CONEX staff and bad practices would be stamped out.

Last year the Ministry had no field staff, just a headquarters in Salisbury. Now the nine teams, each consisting of a development supervisor, assistant supervisor, eight development assistants and a clerk, were working flat out in the new area.

So far, they were equipped only with heavy trucks, and four-wheel drive vehicles, but bulldozers were expected to arrive soon.

Each family would have half a hectare, enough to grow their year's food, ploughed by the Ministry teams before the next rainy season. Their own efforts would give the profits necessary for the families to accelerate the development of the schemes themselves.

CSO: 4700

ZIMBABWE

EUTHANASIA SOCIETY TO BE BANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said yesterday that if reports that a euthanasia society existed were correct, then he would not hesitate to outlaw it.

But Dr Mark Webster, a former health secretary named as the society's chairman, said last night that no decision had been taken on the organization's name and it had nothing to do with euthanasia.

"If Dr Ushewokunze is talking about euthanasia, I agree with him entirely that it is a wrong and criminal act to shorten people's lives," he said.

But if he is talking about patients who have come to the end of their lives, who request their doctors not to prolong their agony and suffering by artificial means, then I say these people should be allowed to die and do so with dignity.

In his statement, Dr Ushewokunze strongly [illegible] euthanasia society, saying his Ministry took a very dim view of such a development and that the community was equally appalled, judging by the number of letters he had received.

"The tenets of this society, if indeed it exists, go against all moral and religious principles," the Minister said. "No doubt, the original idea to form this society was based on emotional regard for the terminally ill, believing in giving people the right to die in dignity and so on."

"However, man does not stop at compassion; this can be clearly seen from Western society's abortion law abuse, where emotional compassion has gone out of the window, and now it is a case of "abortion on demand."

Practices like euthanasia, abortion and [illegible] --based on the theory of humanism and the idea that the "quality of life" was more important than any other factor--also gave rise to the attitude that human life was not the most important factor, said Dr Ushewokunze.

He added: "All forms of religion in the main recognize the 'Maker' as the creator of all life. Life is very precious to the 'Maker' no matter how broken or painful that life might appear to us."

People had no right to play "Maker" taking life in the name of dignity."

CSO: 4700

COURTS HIT BY ACUTE SHORTAGE OF STAFF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

THERE is an acute shortage of magistrates and prosecutors at courts throughout the country, a spokesman for the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs says.

Replying to a questionnaire submitted by the Herald, the spokesman said the position had arisen as a result of resignations.

He said a number of recently qualified acting magistrates and magisterial assistants currently sitting with magistrates would be appointed shortly which would relieve the

situation.

He added that the appointment to the bench before the end of the year of about 26 trainee magistrates now studying at the University of Zimbabwe would bring about "a noticeable improvement in the staffing position".

The spokesman denied that the staff position at Salisbury Magistrates' Court, Rotten Row, would deteriorate during the months of July and August as had been expected, because the new appointments would have been made by that time.

In the meantime two magistrates had been brought to Salisbury on relief. It would not be practical for the Attorney-General to transfer cases to centres where there was less pressure of work, he said.

Meanwhile, Salisbury

Magistrates' Court have taken measures to try to limit the backlog of un-heard cases.

Prisoners on remand who indicate to the magistrate that they wish to plead guilty to a charge will be accommodated as soon as possible. Where feasible, instead of a trial date being set, arrangements are made to have the matter transferred to any free court for hearing.

If the police docket is not with the prosecutor's office but police investigations have produced sufficient evidence to sustain a plea of guilty, the case will go ahead.

CSO: 4700

ZIMBABWE

## WITCH-HUNTING WAVE SWEEPS MREWA DISTRICT

Self-Appointed Director

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text]

**MORE THAN 250** alleged witches, spirits (*vadzimu*) and evil forces (*mashave*) were "smelt out" from among about 3 000 people at a ceremony at Msami near St Paul's Mission in Mrewa district yesterday afternoon.

The ceremony was part of a witch-hunting wave that is sweeping the district.

Riding the wave is a self-proclaimed spirit medium from Malawi, Mr Sime Kapara Chikanga, who has taken the area by storm.

He claims he can "smell out" witches, wizards, evil spirits, curses, spells, and cure all types of illness.

Mr Chikanga, who said he came from the Dedza district of Malawi, showed a Sunday Mail team an assortment of witchcraft paraphernalia which he said had been brought to him by "repentant and cured witches".

On show were greasy calabashes, animal horns and bottles full of black concoctions which he said were the tools of the witchcraft trade.

Among them was a flywhisk which he said had been used to transmit bolts of lightning to unsuspecting victims.

The 3 000-strong crowd began streaming to Msami on Friday morning from 27 surrounding villages. Word had gone out to all village headmen to bring their people for "smelling out".

By mid-morning all roads leading to Msami swarmed with men, women and children.

They walked, rode in cars, lorries and carts pulled by oxen or donkeys. Among them were sick, old people who were said to have been given up by hospitals as hopeless cases.

All day on Friday and yesterday, the grounds of Msami looked like the venue for a mammoth political rally.

Although ZANU (PF) is not officially involved and no directive was given from its 88 Manica Road Headquarters in Salisbury to encourage him, Mr Chikanga works with ZANU (PF) officials in the area.

He also carries two permits from the district commissioner and the local police.

A visiting ZANU (PF) political commissar "Comrade States", said he disapproved of what was going on. "I don't like it," he said. "The party must not be associated with it."

Charges for the "smelling out" are \$1 a family and 50c for widows and old women.

Father Nigel Johnson, the Catholic head of St Paul's Mission, said: "I think that if this sort of thing is going to be encouraged, the liberation cause is lost."

"The people are paying \$1 a family and they have to pay it. This man has already made four ads of dollars at Mrewa and Nvamutumbu. He is making more thousands here."

"These people have to come. Anyone who refuses to come is regarded as a witch."

"If the policy of the Government is "pamberi nokubatana" (forward with unity), this thing is destroying it."

"I would like to know where all this money is going, who is using it and who is exploiting the masses through fear."

"I also would like to know what's going to happen to people marked for life as witches when they go home—do they continue to live with their families?"

Amid cries of "pasi nevaroyi" (down with witches), Mr Chikanga started the proceedings by reading passages from the Bible referring to witchcraft.

Then village headmen were called out to stand in a row and their people lined up behind them.

The "smelling out" ceremony was a spine-chilling spectacle.

The people looked frightened as — wild-eyed, shrieking like a devil and moving with a fast limp — Mr Chikanga romped among the lines wearing a crown of porcupine quills.

His hand flashed in and out of the lines touching those "smelt out". Frightened and shaken, they were dragged by chanting youths to the centre of the arena.

Most of those dragged out were old men and women, grey-haired and bent double with age.

It became even more bizarre when the alleged spirits, demons and witches began to grunt, roar, shriek and scream like wild animals.

Mr Chikanga pointed out, however, that not all the people smelt out were witches.

"Some are the suppressed spirits of vadzimu who would like to manifest themselves. Others are merely bad spirits which must be exorcised," he said.

He said he would give witches and people possessed by evil spirits certain medicines which would rid them of their evils.

He said he would like the ZINATHA president, Dr Gordon Chavunduka, to assemble all the巫angas so that he could "smell out" the evil ones.

## Government Expressed Concern

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, yesterday said the Government was concerned about developments in Mrewa and was considering taking action against a man involved in a witchhunt in the district.

Addressing an Inter-District Conference of Mashonaland West in Hartley, Mr Muzenda told hundreds of delegates that the Government viewed the situation seriously and was considering taking appropriate action "to stop this nonsense in the area as quickly as possible."

The man at the centre of the Storm, Mr Sise Kapata Chikanga, held a ceremony in the strict on Saturday where he "smelt out" more than 250 alleged witches, spirits (vadzimu) and evil forces (mashave) from among a crowd of about 3,000 people.

During his speech--interspersed with tremendous applause and ululation--the Deputy Prime Minister said those who caused terror and confusion among the people "cannot be tolerated in an independent Zimbabwe."

The Deputy Prime Minister said there were many people who wanted only to swindle money from the people--a thing to which the Government "takes very serious exception."

"We are a people's Government working towards unity among all our people and we will not tolerate people who go around sowing seeds of disunity and hatred in Zimbabwe," he said.

No true nganga would go around telling people he could "smell out" witches and wizards and charge them money.

Visibly angry, Mr Muzenda said: "Such people are only bent on causing unnecessary havoc among our people--especially the tribesmen. He must be stopped."

Speaking in Shona throughout, Mr Muzenda told his audience that there was no such thing as witchcraft and "our people must believe this."

He told the delegates that Zimbabwe was not liberated to have its people terrorized by anybody.

"What has happened in Mrewa is the highest form of intimidation which has to be stopped without delay. Right now that man could be holding Mrewa in his hands."

He also said ZANU (PF) would take action against its members who may go around "behaving like this under its name."

He urged the delegates to end their meeting in a democratic manner and not to rush to a nganga to get muti in order to be elected to higher positions.

"People elect you because of what you are worth to them. If they know you are honest and work hard for them, then they will elect you."

He appealed to the people of Zimbabwe to stop slogans that abuse other political parties at this time "when we are trying to build a strong and united nation."

"Let's move forward together in unity irrespective of race, creed or tribe. We are Zimbabweans and we must build our country together."

Commenting on Saturday's witch-hunt in Mrewa, the president of the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, said that from his organization's point of view, the job of a nganga was to cure people--nothing else.

Zinatha was only concerned with trying to help sick people in society. The question of witchcraft, if it existed, was a matter for law and order and not medicine.

Professor Chavunduka said he was not going to assemble his members as suggested by Mr Chikanga for a ceremony to "smell out" evil.

"We are not going to undergo the test which Mr Chikanga suggests. We have a code of ethics in our organization which are our members obey and there is no need for any other test.

"We are capable of disciplining any of our members who break the code of ethics and we are better qualified than Mr Chikanga who has avoided registering with us as other true ngangas have.

"Mr Chikanga must stop operating outside our medical framework," he said.

#### End The Hunt

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 81 p 8

[Text]

A REPORT yesterday on the witch-hunting activities of a man in the Mrewa district made horrifying reading.

The mental and physical anguish suffered by the people who became his victims at a bizarre ceremony at Maami on Saturday must have been frightening in the extreme.

The whole sick affair must be halted, and quickly. What was even more astonishing about the report was a reference to the "legality" of the charade. The man is reported to be carrying permits from the district commissioner and the police.

To his credit a ZANU (PF) political commissar at the ceremony said that the party should not be associated with the witch-hunt.

The Catholic head of St Paul's Mission, Father Nigel Johnson, rightly condemned the event.

And so, too, should all Zimbabweans. The Government must step in quickly to curb hysterical witch-hunting and other sinister practices associated with witches, spirits and evil forces.

## BRIEFS

TRIBALISM DENOUNCED--The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, yesterday appealed to ZANU (PF) supporters not to practice tribalism and said those who did so were enemies of Zimbabwe. Addressing the Inter-District Conference of the Mashonaland West Province in Hartley, Mr Muzenda said there were people who falsely professed to having common solidarity within the party while on the other hand they practised tribalism, sectionalism and regionalism. "They should know that they are the worst enemies of the revolutionary movement of our country," he said. He urged the party supporters throughout the country to be disciplined and united. "If we want to have a powerful and dignified revolutionary party we must strive with might and main to strengthen discipline in it to achieve unity," he said. He urged party officials at all levels to be consistently in touch with their supporters so that "we become a truly mass party." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 81 p 1]

NYLON CONSIGNMENT LOST--An \$80,000 consignment of nylon for tyre production in Zimbabwe was lost last month with the sinking of a 6,227-tonne Israeli motor container vessel in the Red Sea. The consignment was destined for the Dunlop tyre plant in Bulawayo where a spokesman said last week a replacement shipment was already on order. The 20-year-old SS Shiqma sank on May 25 after reports that she was listing heavily. Mr Roger Lowes, casualty reporting officer for Lloyds of London, said that when the list reached 30 degrees, the ship's master, 30 crewmen and three wives took to the lifeboats. "No reason was given for the vessel's sinking, but we presume it was caused by the list," said Mr Lowes. The first mayday signal from the ship was heard at 2:25 am in the Red Sea on May 25. Lloyds agents in Jeddah reported the vessel in distress soon afterwards. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Jun 81 p 4]

YOUTHS CLASH IN HIGHFIELD--Youths from rival parties clashed yesterday in the Western Triangle area of Highfield, Salisbury. UANC youths and ZANU (PF) supporters were involved. Fighting had stopped by the time police arrived at the scene, an eyewitness said. A police spokesman last night confirmed that there was a violent fight there yesterday morning. He said seven people were injured, treated at Harare hospital and later released. Two people are assisting the police with their investigations, the spokesman added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 81 p 1]

REBURIAL OF HEROES--The bodies of three of Zimbabwe's heroes interred at Heroes Acre are to be exhumed for reburial at a permanent spot on the site, a

Government source said yesterday. The graves of General Josiah Tongogara, Mr Jason Moyo and the last Minister George Silundika would be resited to fit in with the new design of Heroes Acre as a national monument, he added. Work on the development of the Acre has now begun in earnest and it is hoped that it will be completed by the end of next year. There will be a national museum, an eternal flame, statues of armed guerillas and accommodation for guards at the site. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 81 p 4]

FOREIGN RECRUITING--Addressing 225 district delegates of the ZAPU Central Province youth conference in Salisbury yesterday, Mr Andrew Ndlovu, deputy secretary for youth affairs, called for a balanced policy in the recruitment of expatriate workers in all spheres of work. "It seems all the expatriate workers we have in the country come from the West. We should also recruit from the socialist countries if we are to have a proper balance," said Mr Ndlovu. Recruitment to the civil service must be done on a national basis and not on a party lines. "Public servants must be appointed on merit and not because they are PF (ZAPU) or ZANU (PF)," said the youth leader, who also attacked the introduction of party politics in local government elections. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Jun 81 p 1]

STUDENTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA--The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that six Zimbabwean Government students will attend courses in Yugoslavia between now and October. Two engineers from the Division of Water Development are already attending a course in water resources engineering. A Department of Research and Specialist Services officer will study the production and processing of sunflowers, while two officials of Conex and Devag will attend a course on the irrigation of agricultural crops. A Devag officer will also attend a course on agricultural mechanization in plant production. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 81 p 9]

RF POLL CAMPAIGN--The leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, today launches his party's by-election campaign for the Mazoe/Mtoko constituency with meetings at the Enterprise and Goromonzi clubs. Sharing the platform with him will be Senator Sam Whaley and the RF candidate in the by-election, Mr Geoff York. Mr Smith is scheduled to speak at three other campaign meetings at Walwyn Club, Concession Club and Bindura Show Hall before the poll on June 30. The Republican Front will be challenged in the poll by the Democratic Party leader, Mr Andre Holland, who quit the RF in April. He was the MP for Mazoe/Mtoko until his resignation from the House of Assembly. Mr Holland will today be the main speaker at a Democratic Party public meeting at the Bromley Club. Both the RF and the DP have plunged seriously into the by-election campaign. The planned appearance of Mr Smith at five RF meetings underlines his party's determination to avert an upset by the Democratic Party. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 81 p 9]

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